The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5973. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Details of the Recent French Victory at Orleans.

Ten Thousand Germans Reported Hors de Combat.

Reoccupation of the city by the Army of the Loire.

Surrender of the Garrison of Neuf-Brisach.

A Possible Complication Involving Austria.

[An interruption in the land wires connecting with the English cables, prevented the receipt of European telegrams after 8 P. M. last night.]

RECAPTURE OF ORLEANS.

The First Important Success of the French in the War—Full Confirmation—The Prussian Losses in the Two Days' Fighting Said to be Ten Thousand.

TOURS, Nov. 11.—The journals report that the Prussians have lost over 10,000 men killed and wounded and 1,800 prisoners in the battles around Orleans, and are retreating toward Chartres and Etampes. A large number of guns, thrown away by the enemy, have been picked up and distributed among the National Guards at Orleans. The entire Army of the Loire is moving forward.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A dispatch from Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES, the commander of the Army of the Loire, was received by the Minister of War last evening, and has just been given to the public. It is as follows:

"We have taken possession of the City of Orleans, after a fight which has lasted two days. Our casualties are killed and wounded do not reach 2,000, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than 1,000 prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the property captured are two cannon of the Prussian model, twenty ammunition wagons, and a great number of wans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight took place around Coulmier, on Wednesday, the 9th. Notwithstanding the bad weather and other unfavorable circumstances, the ardor displayed by the troops was remarkable."

THE TROOPS CONGRATULATED.

Gen. DE PALADINES, on occupying the city, issued the following congratulatory order to the officers, under officers and soldiers of the Army of the Loire:

The action of yesterday was a glorious one for our army. Every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy itself is now retreating. I have informed the Government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you their thanks for your victory, and the disasters in which France is plunged, her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon you confidence. Let us all make every effort in order that this hope may not be misplaced.

(Signed.) D'AURELLES DE PALADINES,
Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 10, 1870.

PRUSSIAN DENIAL OF THE PURSUIT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 11.—Gen. VON DER TANN, having evacuated Orleans, reports that the enemy is not advancing along the Loire, as previously rumored.

THE EAST.

Capture of Neuf-Brisach by the Germans—Five Thousand French Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Late last evening a report was received here that the garrison at Neuf-Brisach had hoisted the white flag. This rumor is confirmed today by an official dispatch announcing the capitulation of the fortress yesterday afternoon. Five thousand prisoners, including one hundred officers, fell into the hands of the Germans. No guns were captured. [Neu-Brisach, or, as the French call it, Neuf-Brisach, is a small frontier village of France of perhaps 3,000 inhabitants, in the Department of Haut Rhin, on the left bank of the Rhine, directly opposite the German town of Alt-Brisach (French—Brisach.) It was strongly fortified by VAUBAN, and belongs to the French system of second-class fortifications.]

DISMANTLING THE GERMAN FORTS.

ALT BRISSACH, Nov. 9.—The dismantling of the fortifications has already been commenced, now that the French works on the opposite side of the river are all in German hands. The heavy battery at the north of the town has been entirely removed and the guns in Schlossberg taken to the lower town. The Baden artillery has been thanked by the Prussian Government for its gallantry. The Grand Duke of Baden is at the head-quarters of King WILLIAM, at Versailles.

THE FORMAL SURRENDER.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The formal surrender of Neuf-Brisach occurred at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Abolition of the Military Department of the East—French Opposition to the Prussian Advance on Lyons.

TOURS, Nov. 11.—The Military Department of the East has been abolished, and Gen. MICHEL, who held the chief command there, has been assigned to other duty. A dispatch from Chagny reports a large French force there, well supplied with artillery, and sufficient to resist the advance of the enemy. Troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians. Italian volunteers continue to join GARIBALDI's command in large numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Austrian Intervention—A Sharp Prussian Note—Effect on the London Stock Market—The Empress Eugenie—The Municipality at Lille on Bazaine.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Berlin yesterday, says a sharp reply has been returned to Austria in response to her note offering mediation, on the ground that Austria, having armed at the beginning of the war, is disqualified now to act as a neutral. It is generally thought that Prussia will prefer the annexation of the two provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, to any guarantee that the neutral Powers may see fit to make. Prussia's relations with Austria and Russia are not such as to render any guarantee of theirs acceptable.....The stock market has been greatly depressed this afternoon by the rumors that Austria has joined France against Prussia; that the French troops have retaken Orleans, and that the French fleet have made important captures. The street is filled with rumors which, however, cannot be received too cautiously. At this hour consols are down to 93 for both money and the account, and the United States Five-twenty bonds are flat at 89 for the issue of 1862.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ON THE WAR.

At a banquet at Northampton last evening, held to celebrate the election of the Mayor, Mr. GILPIN, the member of Parliament for that borough, pronounced the war in France to be the result of radicalism. He regarded M. ERNEST OLLIVIER as the prime author of the war, and one of the greatest radicals in France, NAPOLEON, was a despot and tyrant, with a hireling army. The speech is sharply commented upon.

THE EX-EMPRESS.

The report lately published in the *Daily News*, of this city, relative to the attitude of the Empress EUGENIE, is pronounced false at Berlin. No envoy has been sent to her by the Prussian Government, nor have any such claims as those mentioned been put forward at all.

DISTRESS AMONG THE FRENCH POOR.

There is great distress among the poorer classes of French, owing to the Government having seized all the money in the savings banks, together with the property of corporations and companies, which, by the French law, were placed in the custody of the State.

LILLE AND BAZAINE.

LILLE, Nov. 10.—The City Council today unanimously passed a resolution "that Marshal BAZAINE, in telling the army which he traitorously surrendered to the enemy that the City of Lille and all Northern France craved peace at any cost, lied signally, and this body indignantly spurns the lie."

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at the Hotel de Saxe, in this city.

A Sortie in Preparation from Paris—New Batteries—Drilling French Recruits.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Deserters from Paris say that Gen. TROCHU, in order to regain prestige, is preparing for another grand sortie.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Germans have erected new batteries on the heights of Raincy, and at Montmagny, Besons and Courbevoie.

DRILLING.

M. GAMBETTA has ordered that the drilling of the infantry and recruits must be finished in twenty days.

WASHINGTON.

The Next Congress—Republican Majority Placed at Fifty-two—Ex-Secretary Cox and the McGarrahan Party—The World-be Assassin of the President—The Land-Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In the October elections, the Democrats made a net gain of nine members of the House. In the later elections, including West Virginia, they have made a net gain, so far as returns at present received indicate, of thirteen members, viz.: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Illinois, two; Michigan, one; West Virginia, two; Missouri, two; New-York, three; Tennessee, five; Wisconsin, one; total, eighteen. The Republican gain is: Virginia, one; Louisiana, one; Kentucky, one; Minnesota, one; New-Jersey, one; total five. Net Democratic gain, thirteen. Total Democratic gain in elections thus far held, twenty-two. The following States are yet to elect: California, Texas, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. In these States the Democrats will gain two, one each in Texas and Connecticut. Mississippi's Delegation in the present Congress is elected also for the next Congress and is unanimously Republican. There are 66 Democratic members in the present Congress, and 197 Republicans. The net Democratic gain of twenty-two, with the prospective gain of two in Connecticut and Texas, will make the political division stand 143 Republicans and 92 Democrats. To this add Georgia, not now represented, which will probably elect four Republicans and three Democrats, and the complexion of the next House will stand: Republicans, 147; Democrats, 95—or a clear Republican majority of 52. This computation will probably not be changed four votes either way.

MR. COX AND THE MCGARRAHAN PARTY.

The publication of Ex-Secretary COX's letter on the McGarrahan claim, has opened the vials of abuse of the tribe whom Gen. Cox debarred from appearing in the Interior Department. The letter of the President is construed by them as very comforting to their case, albeit it is remarkable for its caution. So far as the legality of his action was concerned, Gen. COX was undoubtedly right, but the President thought best to await further action by Congress. This is construed by the McGarrahan party as in their favor—but where they get their comfort it is difficult to see.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT.

About a year ago a man, presenting symptoms of insanity, accosted the President with threats, on Pennsylvania-avenue, for which he was arrested, and, after examination, sent to the Insane Asylum. His friends are now endeavoring to procure his release, but to this Dr. NICHOLS, the Superintendent, will not consent without the approval of the President.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, today, decided that cod liver oil is not liable to stamp tax, when put up and sold simply as cod liver oil without any claim to proprietorship or recommendations to the public as a remedy or specific for disease, or without being put up in the style of patent or proprietary medicine.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Commissioner WILSON, having been interviewed today, denied that he intends to resign his office, as stated. He says if the President does not want him he has the privilege of dismissing him.

APPOINTMENT OF A DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

The President has appointed JOHN A. MINOR United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, left Washington last evening for a brief visit to Philadelphia. The trip will have no reference to public matters, but is for the purpose of attending to private business altogether.

The following are the Customs receipts from Oct. 24 to the 31st, inclusive:

New-York	$1,428,000
Boston	114,444
Philadelphia	146,625
Baltimore	165,525
New-Orleans to Oct. 29	70,859
San Francisco	175,230
Total	$2,094,684

PERSONAL.

Hon. S. S. COX and Ex-Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD arrived here to-night from New-York.

The North German Steam-Ship Line—Communication Between Baltimore and Bremen Reopened.

"The North German line of steam-ships, between Baltimore and Bremen," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "is again in successful operation, after the interruption caused by the war between Prussia and France. The *Otto*, Capt. HAYES, sailed from this port on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., for Bremen, with a full cargo of twenty-four passengers, being accompanied to the mouth of the river by the steamer *Okeanpeke*, Capt. GRIGOS, (Capt. LANDS, the superintendent, being also on board,) and she got to sea at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Leipzig*, Capt. JAEGER, is now on the voyage from this port to Bremen, and her arrival out may be looked for by the end of the week. The *Berlin*, Capt. UNDERTUCH, sailed from Bremen, with a full cargo and upward of 200 passengers, on the 24th October, and is expected to arrive here early in the ensuing week. The *Bohemia*, Capt. VORKLER, the pioneer ship of the line, one of the first to sail from this country after the breaking out of hostilities, and which succeeded in evading the French cruiser that at the time hovered about the German ports, putting into Southampton, England, and remaining there until it was safe to go to Grimsby, Scotland, for a thorough repair, sailed from the latter port on the 26th of October for Bremen. She is to follow the *Berlin* in the line, and will be succeeded by the *Dogger*, now on the outward voyage, as previously stated. Thus it will be seen that all the ships of the Baltimore and Bremen line are once more afloat, and their arrival at and departure from Baltimore may be looked for with the same regularity that formerly characterized the line."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train Falls Through a Trestle near Columbia, S. C.—Three Persons Killed, Three Fatally and Many Others Seriously Injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11.—A terrible accident occurred on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, yesterday, about twelve miles above Columbia. The passenger train due here at 3:45 P. M., from Greenville, fell through the trestle-work. The baggage and passenger cars were precipitated to the ground, a distance of fully twenty-five feet. One passenger car remained on the track, being supported by the wreck. A relief train was dispatched to the scene of the disaster immediately on the receipt of the news, and returned to this city with the dead and wounded at 12 o'clock last night. Mrs. PHILIP FOGARTY, who was returning with her family to her home in Charleston, was killed; also CHARLES JAY, of Newberry, S. C.; GRACE MONTAGUE, colored stewardess, and MINERVA FARR, colored. The following persons were fatally injured: STEPHEN SMITH, of Newberry; HANSON LENNOX, colored, State Senator from Abbeville, and Ex-Confederate Col. JAMES HAGOOD, of South Carolina. A number of others were seriously and painfully injured.

Additional Particulars—Cause of the Disaster—More Names of Wounded.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—The accident on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was caused by the breaking of a wheel. A portion of the train was thrown from the track while passing over the trestle; the trestle gave way, and the mail-car, second-class, and two other passenger-cars broke through to the ground. The engine, tender and the last passenger-car were left on the track. In addition to those mentioned in the Columbia dispatch as wounded, are: STEPHEN SMITH, conductor; ISAAC, express messenger; C. A. BARNES, Miss M. JOY, of Newberry, and Major L. HILL.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest of Railroad Robbers—Wreck of a Schooner on Behring's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Two of the Piano Railroad robbers have been captured, and there are prospects of the arrest of the remainder of them. About $20,000 of the money taken at the first robbery on the Pacific Railroad has been recovered....The schooner *Alice* was totally wrecked on Behring's Island on the 9th of October. Her crew were saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The $100,000 prize in the Mercantile Library Lottery was paid today. The holder of the prize authorizes the disbursement of $10,000 for charities—$5,000 in San Francisco and $5,000 in New-York....Great interest is manifested in the approaching billiard contest between DERRY and DION. Both gentlemen are practicing daily. DERRY made 1,155 points in twenty-one innings, last night.

The Pacific Railroad Robberies—Capture of Robbers and Recovery of Property.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 11.—The same party of Mormons who captured the men supposed to be connected with the Central Pacific Railroad robbery, after bringing the prisoners in, went out again after the others, and brought two other men in today. While the robbers were being pursued they threw away both their saddle bags, which have since been found, and contained a large amount of greenbacks and Boise gold dust, and some jewelry, which will convict them also of the Boise Idaho stage robbery of Aug. 6.

THE SOUTH.

Fair of the South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Sudden Death of a Raleigh Clergyman—Acquittal of Mattie Batham in Wheeling—Arrest of a Murderer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 11.—The Fair of the South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held at Thomasville, has proved a great success. Visitors and exhibitors are present from all parts of the country. The Fair will be continued during Monday and Tuesday next.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 11.—Rev. W. B. FELL, of the Methodist Church, and former editor of the *Daily Sentinel*, at this city, fell dead at the dinner-table, today.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Nov. 11.—The trial of Miss MATTIE BATHAM for the murder of W. J. MCNEAL, concluded today. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It will be recollected that, about a year ago, Miss BATHAM, who had been seduced by MCNEAL, visited him at his boarding-house and demanded the fulfillment of his promise to marry her. Upon his refusing to do so, she deliberately drew a pistol and shot him dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11.—G. L., alias Count ARRESS, who was arrested recently for embezzlement, has been acquitted. CHARLES GALLO, who murdered a citizen of Boston, on the 13th of July last, had been arrested here by a Boston detective, who traced him from Chicago to this city by a trunk which had been shipped. The detective left for Boston with the prisoner.

Indiana Editors on an Excursion in Georgia—Murder on a Mississippi Steam-boat.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—The editorial excursion party from Northern Indiana arrived here this morning at 4½ o'clock, and are stopping at the National Hotel. All are highly pleased with the trip, so far, as well as with the country, and the courtesies received from the railroad and the people of the South. Two of the party have made arrangements to locate in Chattanooga, and start a Republican daily paper. The home trip, via Nashville and Mammoth Cave, will begin to-morrow morning at 8½ o'clock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—EDWARD MOORE, bar-keeper on board the steam-boat *Richmond*, was shot and killed by JOHN LECROIX. The murderer escaped.

A Tennessee Senator-Elect Shot Dead—Mob Law in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—THOS. A. PEEBLES, Senator-elect from Maury County, was shot and killed yesterday, near Spring Hill, by L. A. POINTER. The difficulty was of a personal character. POINTER acted in self-defense. Wednesday night a party of masked raiders took a negro from his house at Normandy Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and shot him.

THE EAST.

The National Land Company—Election of Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the National Land Company held here yesterday, the following officers were elected: JOHN S. LOOMIS, of New-York, President; CHAS. B. LAMBORN, of St. Louis, Secretary and Treasurer; C. M. SCOTT, of Chicago, General Agent; WM. R. WEBB, General Manager for the District of Kansas, and WM. W. EYRES, General Manager for the District of Colorado.

Counterfeit Oneida National Bank Bills in Boston—Smuggled Diamonds Seized—The Williamantic Railroad.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Well-executed counterfeit $20 bills on the Oneida National Bank, of Utica, N. Y., are in circulation in this city....A steerage passenger by the steam-ship *City of Paris*, which arrived yesterday, was relieved of $4,600 worth of diamonds by revenue officers, which he was attempting to smuggle in his tobacco-box.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—The working force upon the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad has been doubled during the past ten days, and every possible effort is being made to complete the connection, by this new route, from Boston to New-York early next Summer. Gen. SERRELL, the engineer-in-chief, has just finished the inspection of the iron-work for the great David Lyman viaduct, and, contrary to some statements that have been made, no change in the plans is required. The masonry for the Connecticut River bridge and the Lyman and Rapallo viaduct is nearly finished.

THE WEST.

Crowds on the New Governor at Utah—A Desperado Shot by his Wife in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Hon. JOHN COVODE passed through here today, returning from California and Salt Lake. He says that the recent appointment of VAUGHAN as Governor of Utah won't answer, because the position requires a man who is firm, sober, and dignified, and who will properly support the Government and the Judiciary, so ably represented there by Judge MCKEAN....About one week since, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE HARSON arrived at Marshalltown, Iowa, for the purpose of visiting some friends. On the evening of the 8th, HARSON commenced abusing his wife in a most disgraceful manner. He at last seized her and struck her several blows, whereupon she drew a revolver, and discharged six barrels at him, three of which took effect, laying him dead at her feet. HARSON was a gambler, and formerly kept a gambling saloon at Duluth, Minn., where he made an assault on the editor of the Duluth *Minnesotian*. He was a desperado of the most cruel kind.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope's Improvements in Rome—He Claims Five Millions Compensation—Launch of a Steamer for a German Line.

FLORENCE, Nov. 11.—The Pope has fixed his compensation for the improvements made by him in Rome at five millions.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The new steam-ship *Gray Bismarck*, of the Bremen line, was successfully launched at Greenock, Scotland, yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—AOSTA denies the rumor of having demanded a *plebiscite*. He says the vote of the Cortes, elected by universal suffrage, will amply suffice.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Between eight hundred and a thousand railroad employes, with music, flags, banners and fire-works, proceeded to the residence of Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, the Congressman elect from this district, to serenade him. Speeches were made by E. C. HONGE, Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, CHARLES MACOMBER and others, after which refreshments were served to the immense crowd.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The body of a female infant, with bruises over the right eye, was found in a privy in the rear of a tenement-house in Jefferson-street, this morning. The circumstances seemed to implicate one MARY SHEA, a courtesan, and to-night she left the city hurriedly.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 11.—The Mary Mohrman murder case was continued today with rebutting evidence by the prosecution. The argument of the counsel will probably be commenced to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—President GRANT arrived in this city to-night.

The Late Rebel R. E. Lee—A Southern Journalist on Jeff. Davis' Eulogium.

JEFF. DAVIS' recent eulogy of the late R. E. LEE, in which he claims to have been always in complete accord with the deceased, is commented upon by a Southern journalist as follows:

"Gen. LEE was one of the influential advisers of the famous Hampton Roads peace conference, which was held, despite DAVIS' opposition, in the hope that some terms might be secured on which a struggle already known to be useless by all but DAVIS, might be terminated, and the further effusion of blood be arrested. And when the rebel Commissioners returned from that conference with President LINCOLN's ultimatum, Gen. LEE urged its acceptance with all the earnestness he could command. Inspired by his intimate knowledge of the resources of the army, the scarcity of supplies, and the absolute hopelessness of further resistance. And when DAVIS turned a deaf year to all proposals and entreaties for a termination of the struggle, Gen. LEE urged him, as a compromise, to at least assist from further efforts to recover and influence the opinions of the people, in the end that after one more campaign, it being manifest that the cause was hopeless, there might be a general readiness to surrender the contest. Even this proposition, DAVIS scouted and spurned, and immediately summoned the memorable African Church meeting, at which such inflammatory speeches were made for a continuance of the war, and the friends of peace were so sparingly denounced. At least two of Mr. DAVIS' commissioners to that conference will confirm this statement which Gen. LEE made to the understanding of those two commissioners, Messrs STEPHENS and CAMPBELL, were so indignant at DAVIS' obstinacy that they left Richmond rather than participate in what they considered a murderous meeting; and Gen. LEE retired to his army disheartened and discouraged, but resolved to obey orders and withhold advice in future. Need I extend this communication to show the utter disregard or forgetfulness of truth that marks DAVIS' eulogium over the dead chieftain? It must be apparent to everybody that having observed the measure of charity which LEE's honesty of purpose and high moral principle have caused to be cast over the one great error of his life, and win him popular acclaim in death, DAVIS hopes to meet a similar verdict by allying himself with the man to whom he was, on great moral and political questions, always opposed. The public will draw their own inferences, and judge JEFF. DAVIS accordingly."

Trial of an Ex-Clergyman for Arson.

A trial of somewhat more than ordinary interest is in progress before the Supreme Judicial Court at Plymouth, N. H. CHARLES GREENWOOD, formerly a Methodist clergyman, has been indicted for burning what is known as the "Ryan House," in Plymouth, on the 9th of March, 1869, for the purpose of procuring the insurance. The Laconia *Democrat* says: "It is claimed by the State that the property was over insured. The record title was in a brother of GREENWOOD, but it is claimed he held it in trust for CHARLES. The buildings originally cost $15,000, but GREENWOOD paid only $10,000, and procured insurance for $14,500 on the buildings and furniture, in four companies. GREENWOOD says he built a fire in the furnace in the evening, and left the house, his family being absent, and that the house took fire from some defect about the furnace or chimney. The State will offer evidence tending to prove there could have been no fire in the furnace for years, and that there was naburnt wood in it immediately after the fire. On the other hand the defense say there is a perfect explanation of the circumstance and of all others that tell against the respondent. It is not proper to state what the evidence for the defense will be, as it is not yet offered. Mr. GREENWOOD is not very popular with the Methodists, and there is a strong prejudice against him in the community. The evidence for the State is entirely circumstantial.

The Latest Philanthropic Munificent Bequests.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, Nov. 10.

The will of the late EBENEZER BREWER, who, during his lifetime, was the leading spirit in all charitable and philanthropic movements in this city, was recorded in the office of Mr. JOSEPH H. GRAY, Register of Wills for the County of Allegheny, on Tuesday, and from its provisions we find that the liberality and desire to do good which characterized his life remained with him to the end. Mr. BREWER, during his lifetime, was to Pittsburg what Mr. PEABODY was to London, and no man within the city did more for the relief of the poor, as the honest, heartfelt prayers of many widows and orphans, who through his philanthropy were saved from starvation, will bear ample testimony. After providing liberally for his family and immediate relatives, and disposing of property in other places—much of it being given to struggling churches and poor ministers—he following bequeaths to local charitable institutions made: Dr. Andrew's Church, Pittsburg, $1,000 and a three-story brick dwelling on Anderson-street, Allegheny, as a parsonage; to the institution of Protestant Deaconnesses, of Pittsburg, $1,000; to the Evangelical Knowledge Society, $1,000; to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $1,000, of which sum $5,000 is to be devoted to foreign missionary work, $3,000 for destitute churches in this country, and $1,000 to the Freedmen's Commission of this State; to the Divinity School of the Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, the sum of $3,000, to found a scholarship. To the Christian Bible Society, $3,000. To the Home of the Friendless, Allegheny City, $4,000. To the Allegheny Widow's Home, $3,000. To the Evangelical Educational Society, $3,000. To the Mercantile Library Society, $3,000, to found an alcove of Moral and Religious Works. Of this sum, $2,000 provides for the alcove, and the balance is to be invested and the interest annually devoted to the purchase of works of the character named. The will provides that these amounts must be paid within two years, though many of them are specially ordered to be paid in one year after his decease. There is a codicil to the will making the widow the residuary trustee of the remainder of the estate, amounting, it is thought, to about $100,000, which is to be bequeathed to such charitable purposes and institutions as she may designate in her will.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ALASKA.

The steam-ship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall on Nov. 3, reached this port at a late hour last night. We print below extracts from the correspondence which was part of her mails.

The Cable Expedition—Sir Charles Bright's Reception—Trouble at Tabogas—Death of a Steam-ship Purser—News from all Parts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Colon, Isthmus of Panama, Midnight, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

I have kept my letter open until the latest possible moment, in hopes that I might hear some favorable news from the cable expedition, which left here for Jamaica on Monday, P. M., Oct. 24, but I am forced to say that some accident has occurred, and there is now no telling how soon we shall be in communication with New-York. Mr. BARRETT, the Chief Electrician, has tested the cable regularly for the last six days and obtains the same result each day. He conjectures that some accident has happened to the machinery on board the *Decka* and that she has gone to Jamaica for repairs. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT having cut and buoyed the cable in mid-ocean. According to Mr. BARRETT's test, the length of cable laid is 200 miles. Notwithstanding this interruption, I suppose it will be interesting to your readers to learn of the brilliancy of the reception of Sir CHARLES and staff in Panama, of the unveiling of the statue of "Colon" in this city, and last, but not least, of the photographing of the locomotive. The statue of COLUMBUS is a grand work of art. It is twelve feet high, and the material is bronze of a superior quality. COLUMBUS stands erect, clothed in the costume of his time. His right arm encircles a beautiful Indian girl, who is in a crouching posture.

TROUBLE AT TABOGA.

A serious fight occurred at Taboga on Sunday, the 23d ult., between some sailors of H. B. M.'s ship *Scylous* and the villagers. Señor FUENTOS, the Alcalde of Taboga, lost his life in the affray, and satisfaction is demanded by President CORREOSO, but Admiral PASQUHAR set sail without giving any, as there was no one who could come forward and identify the *Scylous* men concerned in the riot.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Costa Rica* arrived off Panama, on the 31st ult. We have late dates from Central America. The weather has been terribly stormy along the coast, and I regret to announce the death of W. BURNS, purser of the steam-ship *Guatemala*. He was drowned at Punta renas by the swamping of the boat in which he was conveying the mails from the steamer to the shore. Mr. BURNS was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him....The Panama Steam-ship Navigation Company's steamer *Peru* arrived in the bay of Panama on the 31st ult. She brings dates from the South Pacific. The dates from both parts of the country are not of special significance to American readers.

CUBA.

Cabral's Movements—A Formidable Cuban Expedition—The Schooner Billy Bulls and Steamer Virgin Bound for the Island—The New-York Consulate—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, Oct. 24, 1870.

CABRAL is at present in San Juan, having returned from the North about a fortnight back. He had been in consultation with some of the other leaders of the revolution against BAEZ. It is arranged that a simultaneous movement is to be made both North and South during November. It is confidently asserted that CABRAL's movements, with the aid that he has secured, will accomplish his desired object. He is fully equipped with arms and ammunition, which is supplied by his agents at St. Thomas, who have invested large amounts in anticipation of his success.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.

News is received of another liberating expedition to favor of Cuba, and which, from all information gathered on the subject, promises to be one of the largest efforts made by the struggling Cubans to obtain their liberty. It appears that the British schooner *Billy Bulls*, Captain JACKSON, which left New-York toward the end of August, has arrived at the Island of Curacoa, having on board 440,000 worth of arms, consisting of gun-carriages, small arms, a large amount of shells, and sundry other war material. Among her passengers is a gentleman who says that he is the supercargo, but it is generally rumored that it is QUESADA himself. Since her departure from New-York she has been accompanied by the steamer *Virgin*, an English-built iron steamer, a long, fine ship-looking craft, and of light draft. Her tonnage is small, being about 300 tons. The surmise is that she met the *Billy Bulls* at sea and convoyed her ever since. These two vessels have left Curacoa with the intention of making a landing in Cuba. Curacoa being a well-known place of call for vessels which are engaged in filibustering expeditions, no vexatious questions were asked as to the vessels' destination, and the clearance papers were handed to their respective Captains, without any difficulty. What the steamer carries is not known, but from the company she keeps, it is almost certain that she also is freighted with warlike materials.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

The Government here being desirous of giving every fair and legitimate chance to the New-York counterfeiters, GRANT and ARNOUD, who were arrested on their arrival from New-York with a large amount of forged Haytian notes, and who have been sentenced to be shot, have consented to allow the case to be again tried by the High Court at Jacmel, and if they are found guilty the sentence already passed will undoubtedly enforce the death penalty.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Commerce is dull, owing to the large imports from the United States, and the continuance of the war in Europe. The country is quiet, although rumors exist that some partisans of the overthrown Government are trying to foment discord, and inaugurate afresh the reign of terror and bloodshed from which the country has just been emancipated. However, their movements are being strictly watched, and they are held under the closest surveillance. Otherwise the people look with great confidence on the present Administration, that by strict economy the Republic will revive. The assassination of BAEZ has not been confirmed up to this day.

Manitoba—The Potter of the Dominion Government—Indignation of the Settlers.

"We believe," says the Manitoba *News Letter*, "that this should be the policy of the Dominion Government: 1. Perfect fairness to all parties in the matter of distribution of honors and offices. 2. A determination to urge the payment of every legitimate claim for compensation for late losses. 3. The advancement of the country by railroads, telegraphs and roads. 4. The encouragement and protection of the agriculturists, and, lastly, the fusion of the new estranged elements of society here. This policy is all we could ask. Few outside of the settlement can conceive the feeling of indignation which swept through it on the gazetting of the late ministerial appointments. The general feeling was that it was an insult to the whole of the loyal people, and gloomy were the conjectures as to what was to follow this outrage of public opinion. The feeling has found expression among the magistrates themselves. The respectable ones refuse to sit with the disreputable ones, and hence the protests which were presented today."

THE ASSEMBLY.

A Probable Democratic Majority of Two Votes.

We have carefully revised our list of Assemblymen elect, and the result is given below. Doubt is not wholly removed respecting the result of the election in Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton, and Schuyler Counties, and the Second District of Steuben, but the probabilities are that they have resulted as indicated in the list. Admitting this to be the fact, the Assembly will consist of sixty-three Republicans and sixty-five Democrats:

ALBANY.
1. *William D. Murphy.* 2. *Steward Coyle.*
3. Robert C. Blackall. 4. Wm. D. Sanderlin.

ALLEGHANY.
Charles N. Flanagan.

BROOME.
William M. Ely.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Claudius V. B. Bates. 2. Stephen C. Green.

CAYUGA.
1. *Charles H. Curtis.* 2. Stephen S. Hewett.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. Matthew P. Bourne. 2. Orange S. Winans.

CHEMUNG.
David B. Hill.

CHENANGO.
Andrew Shepardson.

CLINTON.
Smith M. Weed.

COLUMBIA.
1. *Benjamin Ray.* 2. Perkins F. Cady.

CORTLAND.
Henry S. Randall.

DELAWARE.
1. Alpheus Bolt. 2. James H. Graham.

DUTCHESS.
1. James A. Seward. 2. David H. Mulford.

ERIE.
1. *George Chambers.* 4. *Henry B. Ransom.*
2. *John Hewell.* 5. *John M. W day.*
3. Franklin A. Alberger.

ESSEX.
Clayton H. De Lano.

FRANKLIN.
A. W. Ferguson.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Mortimer Wade.

GENESEE.
Volney G. Knapp.

GREENE.
Hiram Van Steenburgh.

HERKIMER.
Daniel A. Northrup.

JEFFERSON.
1. Oliver C. Wyman. 2. James Johnson.

KINGS.
1. *David C. Aitken.* 6. *Bernard Hover.*
2. *Smith O. Boyle.* 7. *William Wainwright.*
3. *Dominick Rocke.* 8. *Samuel F. Conselyea.*
4. *William W. Moseley.* 9. *John G. Jacobs.*
5. William W. Goodrich.

LEWIS.
Joseph Pahnd.

LIVINGSTON.
Richard Johnson.

MADISON.
1. David L. Fisk. 2. Leonard C. Kilham.

MONROE.
1. *Richard D. Cole.* 3. Volney P. Brown.
2. *George D. Lord.*

MONTGOMERY.
Webster Wagner.

NEW-YORK.
1. *Michael Madigan.* 12. *William W. Cook.*
2. *Dennis Burns.* 13. *Richard Flanagan.*
3. *John Hays.* 14. *John T. Kelly.*
4. *John J. Blair.* 15. *Alexander Frear.*
5. *George L. Lawrel.* 16. *James Irving.*
6. *George J. Campbell.* 17. *Edmund Connolly.*
7. Horatio M. Trowbridge. 18. *Leander Buck.*
8. *Martin Nachman.* 19. *Thomas R. Fields.*
9. *James O'Neill.* 20. *John Brown.*
10. *Christopher Fleck.* 21. *William Hitchman.*
11. *Lawrence O'Brien.*

NIAGARA.
1. John R. Pound. 2. Lee R. Sanborn.

ONEIDA.
1. Geo. W. Chadwick. 3. *Thomas Mulhall.*
2. Sidney A. Bunce. 4. Isaac McDougall.

ONONDAGA.
1. Thomas G. Alvord. 3. Gustavus Sniper.
2. Peter Burns.

ONTARIO.
1. *George W. Nicholas.* 3. David E. Wilson.

ORANGE.
1. Robert H. Strachan. 2. *Isaac V. Montanye.*

ORLEANS.
John Berry.

OSWEGO.
1. Dr. C. Littlejohn. 3. Chauncey S. Sage.
2. *Abram House.*

OTSEGO.
1. *Alfred Chamberlain.* 2. J. Lee Tucker.

PUTNAM.
Charles Drew.

QUEENS.
1. L. Bradford Prince. 2. *Jas. M. Oakley*, Ind.

RENSSELAER.
1. *John L. Flagg.* 3. *Sylvester Waterbury.*
2. Horace C. Gifford.

RICHMOND.
John Decker.

ROCKLAND.
James M. Nelson.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. Geo. M. Gleason. 3. Wm. Bradford.
2. Dolphus S. Lynde.

SARATOGA.
1. *Isaiah Fuller.* 2. Joseph W. Hill.

SCHENECTADY.
Gershom Bradker.

SCHOHARIE.
Miles Sweet.

SCHUYLER.
William C. Coon.

SENECA.
Sanford R. Tea Eyck.

STEUBEN.
1. *James G. Bennett.* 2. A. C. Barney.

SUFFOLK.
George F. Carman.

SULLIVAN.
Frank Buckley.

TIOGA.
Burnett B. Birnall.

TOMPKINS.
John H. Selkreg.

ULSTER.
1. Cyrus Burhans. 3. *Charles H. Krack.*
2. C. Meech Woolsey.

WARREN.
Duncan Griffin.

WASHINGTON.
1. Thomas Stephenson. 2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

WAYNE.
1. Anson S. Wood. 2. Henry S. Durfee.

WESTCHESTER.
1. G. Hilton Scrib

WAR TOPICS

The Fall of Metz—The Prospects of Peace—Position of France—The Late Imperial Government—English Opinion—German Treatment of their Own Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

Metz has fallen, and 150,000—the Germans say 173,000—of the flower of the French Army, including the magnificent Garde Imperial, all who have not perished in the sanguinary battles around Metz are prisoners of war. Not a ball had been fired against those fortifications which in August seemed to me impregnable. The bread was exhausted, all meat was eaten but horse-flesh, and there was no salt. Still, the place might have held out a few weeks longer; but there was no hope. Metz was impregnable, but so were also the Prussian lines of investment. The army had become too much debilitated to fight. A hopeless army and people become demoralized. For the last week the deserters from Metz were so numerous that the Prussians drove them back. Still, we have not, perhaps, got at the real cause of the capitulation. Gen. BOYER was sent by Marshal BAZAINE to Versailles, and then to London to counter with the Empress EUGENIE. It seems the Empress Regent refused to entertain the proposals sent her. The capitulation, on the same terms as those granted at Sedan, has quickly followed. Germany has 150,000 more prisoners to feed, and a city also. But she has a large army to add to her already overwhelming forces around Paris. By a rapid movement of these, while Paris is bombarded, Lyons may be taken, the Army of the Loire scattered, and the gathering troops of BOURBAKI driven into the northern fortresses. The fall of Metz was expected from day to day—at least from week to week; and you may say its fall, therefore, changes nothing; but it is a great shock notwithstanding, like that of a death we know to be inevitable. The army that besieged Metz can prevent the advance of an army to co-operate with TROCHU in Paris. Even if TROCHU had been able to create an army in Paris, and supply it with artillery enough to meet the present investing army, what can he hope to do against it when so strongly reinforced? No; Paris may make a desperate defense. The people of Paris may be as heroic as they are said to have become, but Paris may be crushed like Strasbourg or starved like Metz. I can see no help; no hope.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Will there, therefore, be peace? There seems as little prospect as ever. There is reason to believe that Germany wants peace as much as France needs it. BISMARCK seems to have been at work for weeks, trying to negotiate a peace—to find somewhere a Government which would make peace on the conditions of a cession of territory. But no such Government, *de facto* or *de jure*, exists. The Emperor has said that no Government could last ten days that should sign away Alsace. The Empress has refused to put her hand to a treaty which would not be worth the paper on which it was written. FAVRE and GAMBETTA would sooner see every Department of France ravaged. Neither the Legitimist nor Orleanist aspirants to the throne of France dare to compromise their hopes by advising what every Frenchman would consider a disgrace and an infamy. So there can be no peace, until there can be found a Government to make it; and no such Government can be found, because no one will admit the possibility of the basis on which peace may be granted. There was one CURTIUS to leap into the bottomless pit and save Rome. A majority of the people of France are needed to perform a similar office. They might be willing to risk death, but they cannot face what they feel to be an infamy. An Englishman at Tours writes:

"Unless Prussia has resolved to modify very greatly the terms of peace which Count BISMARCK stated to JULES FAVRE should be demanded, I am convinced that the assembly of the national representatives will not in any way conduce to peace. I have before me newspapers of all shades of political opinion, and from all parts of France, and not one of them but declares against a peace accompanied by cession of territory. Not a Frenchman with whom I speak, however ardently he may desire peace, but protests against a peace founded upon this condition. I believe, therefore, that in a National Assembly the vote would be almost unanimous for war rather than surrender one foot of Alsace and Lorraine."

There is not much reason to do ubt that this is true. If there are those who would prefer peace and safety to what is considered national honor, the integrity of the Empire—those who are not privately in favor of expending the last man and the last dollar—they have not yet found the courage to make the avowal. But what can be done? It may be true that Germany is feeling the burden of war and demanding peace! It may be true that BISMARCK, and the King, and the Crown Prince wish they were well out of it—but they begin to see not only that they may have to spend their Christmas at, if not in, Paris, but that it may be necessary to take and hold all the large towns in France, and for years to come carry on a murderous guerrilla warfare. If they retire to the line they have fixed upon as a future boundary, all the energies of France would be devoted to organising an army to drive them across the Rhine. It would be a state of war more dangerous than the occupation of France, and that would be more difficult than ten Polands.

POSITION OF FRANCE.

The Press in France is as free as the "Reds" in Marseilles, and the strictures of the opposition are vigorous and ought to be useful. *La France* says: "We are no longer Frenchmen, for our soldiers accustom themselves to be made prisoners, our armies capitulate, our Generals have forgotten how to conquer, our soldiers run away, our statesmen are chatterers. There is a crowd, not an army—men, but no soldiers—without horsemen to reconnitre their path, without artillery to protect them, these half-armed masses crumble before the enemy or concentrate at a distance from him, and, as a finish to the picture we give GARIBALDI's red shirt for a banner to our volunteers." A writer in *La Liberté* says:

"During the five days that I have traveled to obtain an accurate idea of the condition of our unfortunate and beloved France, I have been able only to collect one single impression—a feeling bitter and cruelly true—that impotence exists everywhere. Impotence—the child of disorder, of ignorance, of frivolity, of want of experience and of pride—is our evil; it is its which is bringing us to loss, fatal and terrible coming loss, if we do not hasten to detect upon which the faults of the Empire and our two months' increasing reverses have cast us. Let the truth be told; our gangrene is impotence, and must be amputated. When a man seizes forcibly upon the power which has been wielded by men who were to be impeccable, he has but one excuse, which must be to do better than his predecessors. If he do not better, he must be dismissed; and let us speak the word. Nearly all the men of the Government of Tours are unfit for their task; they must be dismissed."

I have seen the Army of the Loire, and I have conversed with its Generals. The antagonism of civil and military power paralyzes everything, engenders irritation, and will lead us to defeat. There is no order, and the Government is incapable of supplying it."

The only possible man is a military dictator. Government seems impossible. The people whom we have imagined to have the highest genius for organization cannot organize, and in the most military nation in Europe there is no military chieftain. The Press of France cries out against the anarchy and impuissance everywhere exhibited. "There are intrigues, usurpations, revolts—hesitation, feebleness, impotence. Generals are arrested by Proconsuls, Prefects disavowed by the Government, the Government repudiated by its own agents. Anarchy in chaos." I am quoting from French papers:

"Europe contemplates with horror the spectacle of Republicans disputing for power while the enemy pours over our provinces, while Paris struggles, Metz is in her last agony, while a million of Germans burn cottages and palaces alike, and stain their arms with our blood."

The Government, well-intentioned as it may be, lacks power or determination. It fulminates admirable decrees, but they are not obeyed. Marseilles is in revolt, and a public meeting demands the head of GAMBETTA. Even at Tours, the arms in store are not given to the National Guard, and the men who are expected to defend the present seat of Government have never fired a musket. A correspondent at Rouen says:

"There are men enough in arms and even in the field at present, to form a small *corps d'armée*, but they are not an army at all. There is no unity of command, no order, and very little discipline. Battalions are summoned from Havre and Dieppe, and after loafing about Rouen for a day or so, are sent back again. At Orleans there seems to have been at least the nucleus of an army; but if Normandy be invaded, [illegible] 20,000 men who have taken Soissons, it is only too plain to foreshadow the result."

The only gleam of hope in the North is BOURBAKI, at Lille, who may prove to be the man for the situation. Of the Army of the Loire, we have no news whatever.

THE LATE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

If the Government of the National Defense has failed in its sole function, it has done what it could to injure its predecessors and prevent their return to power. One would say that the collapse of the Empire—its utter failure in the supreme trial it so readily challenged was enough—but the "Gentlemen of the Pavement" did not think so, and when the defense of France ought to have employed every moment, every thought, they have been publishing all the scandals they could discover in the secret correspondence of the Tuileries. It seems a small business, and might have waited. But one thing has come out which it may be well for France and the world to know. I have more than once, perhaps, expressed the conviction that for several years war with France has been the determination of the Prussian Government. I have known from the best sources that not only Northern, but Southern Germany has been educated to this idea. Since Sadowa, it has been BISMARCK's trump card, that which was sure to bring about the unification of the Fatherland. The correspondence of the Tuileries proves that the Court of Berlin has been very frank in its threats. Even that solid Norseman, VON MOLTKE, some years ago declared that Germany would have Alsace, and traced upon a map the line of the new German frontier. Letters found in the Tuileries, from Berlin, show that the Emperor was forewarned, and it was the duty of his Marshals that France should have been forearmed. But French irrascibility made it easy for BISMARCK to provoke a declaration of war when he was ready and France was not, and so put France in the wrong before the world by making her seem to be the aggressor. Four years ago, in 1866, Gen. DUCROT wrote: "Prussia intends simply and energetically to invade our territory." A Government that neglected such warnings—that allowed France to remain powerless to repel a planned invasion—to be fooled, and tricked, and cheated, and finally overwhelmed and ravaged—who will say it has not deserved its fate? Yet who can say that France, in the past ten years, could have found, or was worthy, of a better? NAPOLEON has not saved France. From the Count DE CHAMBORD to M. ROCHEFORT is there one who could have done so? Can the sins of France be laid upon the scapegoat Emperor?

ENGLISH OPINION.

The *Times* deprecates the Anti-Prussian proclivities which are breaking out in the English Press. The *Quarterly*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Spectator*, it says, are leading France blindfold to destruction. And it is dangerous. Mr. RUSSEL writes that the irritation against England is intense, and it is intimated that Prussian hostility to England is a part of the bargain with Russia, and, perhaps, America. Speaking of the speech of VON MOLTKE, respecting the conquest of Alsace, long since planned, and now accomplished, the *Times* says:

"The fact is that, to the French mind, such a speech has all the weight of an overt act of hostility—every word is felt like a blow which must be revenged. The French have never learnt that indifference to high-sounding language which enables us to live in perfect unity with the United States. We are sure that American statesmen have said as much about Canada as Prussian statesmen ever said about Alsace, and yet they might say a great deal more and still be our very good friends."

Today the *Times*, excited by the stupendous but long-expected catastrophe of Metz, most urgently demands of France instant surrender and submission to whatever terms Prussia may impose. Paris will be destroyed or starved, resistance is impossible, and a protraction of the war is simply suicidal. The whole country will be ravaged, eaten up, destroyed utterly. But the *Times* knows that neither Paris nor France will listen to its benevolent admonitions. It admits that no Government, no prominent man in France can, in the present state of French feeling, talk of submission. The *Siècle* says:

"Let there be no mistake. Republican France wishes for war—war to the knife. France, sustained by the Government, will never allow that there remains to it only to submit to the law of the conqueror. All have understood that, to buy a shameful peace, they would have to submit to greater sacrifices than ever to save the country. No town is willing henceforth, to be worst fighting, the victim of Prussian rapacity, and the Departments are resolved to do their duty, and to struggle for the common safety. Peace today would be civil war to-morrow."

Such feelings may be madness, if you will, but they are not favorable to peace. So far from it, it is doubtful if a man's life would be safe over three fourths of France who should publicly counsel surrender.

HORRORS OF THE STRIFE.

"The hatred of the French against the Prussians," we are told, "has become a mania." What has caused it? I have sent you some of the best authenticated accounts of the manner in which the Germans carry on the war; but these stories of pillage and destruction, incendiarism and massacre are increasing in number. Mr. THOMAS, of the London Lock Hospital, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of houses and shops sacked and their contents wantonly broken and scattered, mirrors, china, glass, furniture all destroyed. In other cases the soldiers take all they fancy or can carry, and sell the rest to a horde of army-followers, peddlers, &c., who load the plunder in carts and carry it off to Germany. At Bussy St. Leger, "the place was entirely sacked, as also the town of Villeneuve St. George, close by. The wanton destruction is beyond description. The soldiers seemed to take a savage delight in breaking everything they could not carry away or make use of." A writer in the *Standard* says:

"The Prussians have enforced their regulations with, in most cases, calm and passionless but merciless severity. Where the people gave up everything their lives and their houses were spared, and they were permitted to starve. If they proved obstinate or kept back anything their towns or villages were sacked. Those which resisted were shelled or burned. A man who defended his home was shot as if he had been an assassin. Most people, even civilians and peasants, will do this. They somewhat pardonably regard soldiers engaged upon wholesale looting as mere marauders, and resist them as they would burglars. The consequence has been a series of military executions of French citizens which has driven the population to frenzy."

An English lady, who has visited the region of Sedan, makes an appeal to the ladies of Liverpool to send her money and clothing of every description. She says the Prussians,

"not content with the public requisitions, lay hands on clothing and such other property as they can carry away, though they know that they leave the peasantry almost naked. Of the sufferings of the women and children the writer draws a most heart-rending picture."

The French Protestant minister writes from Dreux to the *Times* that the Uhlans behaved there like the savages one reads of in the travels of LIVINGSTON and BAKER, plundering, burning and murdering innocent people. A party of soldiers supped at a farmer's table, and then deliberately set fire to his house and barns. He says:

"So great is the terror they inspire that we hear on all sides of suicides, women throwing themselves into wells, old men hanging themselves, whole families suffocating themselves. A great number of people have become mad. When one thinks that this desolation is extending over an area of twenty-five leagues around Paris, without counting the hundreds of places in the east ravaged, plundered, destroyed, one may judge of the miseries of France. Does BISMARCK, this diplomatist with an iron heart, disquiet himself at the thousands of human beings he gives over to despair? The atrocities to which the German Armies give themselves up are a disgrace to human nature."

At Chateaudun, "no quarter was allowed to the Franc-Tireurs which defended the place. One hundred and fifty, who were taken prisoners, were shot in front of the Hotel de Ville. The wounded who were too weak to stand were tied up to trees and shot in cold blood." And these things are done, not by the blind savagery of some subaltern, but upon system, and by superior orders. The orders of the Prussian Generals are that in every case where places are defended by irregular troops or the inhabitants—by such, for example, as GARIBALDI now commands and has heretofore commanded—the commune is to be fined, part or all the houses burned, and some or all of the male inhabitants shot, at the discretion of the officer in command. And this is remorselessly done while the Press of Prussia publishes the following in its editorials for the people of Germany in case of invasion, which was to be printed and distributed in the French people:

"It is the mission of the Landsturm to prevent the enemy from entering or retreating from the national territory, to harass them night and day, to cut off their ammunition, couriers and recruits, to seize upon their hospitals, to carry out night surprises—in short, to disquiet them, to torment them, to prevent them from getting any sleep, to annihilate them singly and in troops whenever it may be possible. Uniforms or costumes are not allowed for Landsturm men, because they would render them recognisable, and would expose them to be pursued by the enemy more than would otherwise be the case."

It is very hard to believe that a nation which places itself in the van of European progress, civilization and power, should be guilty of so many detestable atrocities; but though we make every allowance for falsehood and exaggeration, the testimony which cannot be set aside compels belief. We read of "defenseless men dragged from their homes and shot, priests taken from the altar and hung, villages innumerable burnt." We have distinct accounts of the burning of thirty or forty villages. There seems but little doubt that before the Winter is far advanced, many thousands of those who have been robbed of their food, cattle, every eatable thing, will die of famine. The King of Prussia made war, not on the people but the army of France. That army, to the number of nearly three hundred thousand men, he has taken prisoners. The war is now with the people.

GERMAN TREATMENT OF TROOPS.

The German treatment of their own troops is their own affair, and if they are satisfied we, perhaps, have no right to complain; but the English who have contributed £150,000 to the relief of the German sick and wounded and the same to the French, do complain. They complain that the Germans take no proper care of their own soldiers, to say nothing of their prisoners, and that they are jealous of the assistance given to the French. Col. LLOYD LINDSAY, who has just returned from Versailles and Paris, where he gave £20,000 to the military authorities of each, besieged and besieged, says the Germans have made no extra provisions for their sick or wounded, provided no tents, no hospital diet, no blankets, no suitable clothing, so that their wounded soldiers have to lie in their dirty, rotting, blood-stained uniforms. And why, you will ask, should the English contribute to carry on the war, by relieving both sides of the expense and labor of taking care of the wounded, feeding, clothing them, and supplying medical and surgical assistance? Col. LINDSAY's £40,000, equally divided to both, would enable each party to buy £20,000 worth of ammunition, by saving that amount of hospital expenditures. But there can be no fair division. The believers can use the money, the besieged cannot. It will not give the latter an ounce of food if they are starving, nor a single cartridge when their own has been expended. Taking money to Paris may increase the spoils of the conqueror, yet a German of very high rank is reported to have said bitterly to Col. LINDSAY, "You English are very impartial."

MONADNOCK.

ELECTION NOTES.

The Democratic majority for Assembly in the First District of Ontario County is about 300.

WILLIAM M. ELY's majority for Assembly in Broome County is 1,258.

Orleans County, complete, gives WOODFORD 2,607 and HOFFMAN 2,330.

Monroe County, complete, gives WOODFORD 10,089 and HOFFMAN 9,329.

Schoharie County, complete, with two towns estimated, gives HOFFMAN 1,655 majority.

The Dansville *Express* says that complete returns from Livingston County give WOODFORD 1,071 majority.

Hon. JARVIS LORD, of Rochester, is a member of the State Senate, and his son has just been elected to the Assembly.

The First Assembly District of Otsego County, gives a Democratic majority of 61; the Second a Republican majority of 132.

The Democratic majority for Assembly in the First District of Saratoga County is about 340, which is less than their majority last year.

The election of ROBERT H. STRACHAN to the Assembly in the First District of Orange is a Republican gain. The Democratic majority in the Second District is only forty-three.

The Second District of Rensselaer County gives HORACE C. GIFFORD, Rep., 454 majority for Assembly, and the Third gives SYLVESTER WATERBURY, Dem., 411 majority.

The Oswego *Gazette* has returns from Oswego County complete, with the exception of the town of Redfield. They foot up—WOODFORD, 7,976; HOFFMAN, 5,621, and CLARK, 297.

Nearly complete returns from Oneida County, published in the Utica *Herald*, give WOODFORD 11,874 and HOFFMAN 10,288; Republican majority, 1,586.

On Assemblyman, the Republican majority in the Third District of Monroe County is 460; the Democrats carry the First District by 71 majority, and the Second by 1,068.

Capt. HENRY S. JOY, who was supported by independent Republicans and the Democrats, has been elected to the Assembly in Wyoming County. The Democrats had no party candidate.

The Democrats elected their candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Oswego County by three majority. The same gentleman, Mr. ABRAM HOWE, was once elected Supervisor of his town by the same majority.

It is reported that $1,000 were wasted by Tammany in an unsuccessful attempt to defeat the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Saratoga. Mr. JOSEPH W. HILL has a majority of 720.

The Boston *Transcript* asserts that many of the leading free-traders in that city did not vote on Tuesday. It also points out that Congressman TWICHELL has 471 more votes than Gov. CLAFLIN in the Third District.

Waterford, in Rensselaer County, which has been Democratic for twenty years or more by from fifty to 150 majority, was on Tuesday carried by the Republicans by seventy-five majority. Small favors thankfully received.

South Carolina papers are affectionately patting on the back "the faithful few" colored men who "had the intelligence and the courage" to vote the Reform ticket at the late election.

The Democratic papers are boasting of a gentleman in Albany County, ninety-three years old, who walked three-quarters of a mile to the polls, on Tuesday, and then voted for HOFFMAN. He was old enough to know better.

The Richmond *State Journal* concedes the election of the Conservative candidate for Congress in the First District of Virginia. It claims that the State has been carried by the Republicans on the aggregate vote.

The Providence *Journal* says that the two prosecutions for bribery in the election, commenced in that city on Thursday, are but the beginning of a series of similar cases which are to be prosecuted with vigor, under the United States statute.

The Richmond *Whig* tells the Democrats that if they wish to retain ascendancy in that city they must do justice to all classes, colors, and conditions of people. An excellent programme, but one hard to be carried out—by Democrats.

The Elmira *Advertiser* believes that with a registry law the Republicans of that city would have done better. It says: "It is our opinion that not less than 200 illegal votes were polled in Elmira on Tuesday. There is no other way to account for the great increase."

The Buffalo *Express* publishes the full vote for Congressman in the Thirteenth District. The City of Buffalo gave LYMAN K. BASS, Republican, 3,962, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Democrat, 3,111; in the entire district (Erie County) BASS has 14,408, and WILLIAMS 13,020; Democratic majority, 612.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* speaks of the election in that city as very quiet, and says: "The lightness of the vote polled indicates that there was not any popular interest actively engaged on either side. There was, in truth, but little organization. Even the negro vote was not fully cast. Nor was there so much as a fair fight, the repeaters being left to have it all their own way. The following is the feeling that was complained to further aversion to the measures which the bodies were being used to outrage all the feelings of humanity, and the bodies were indiscriminately deposited in boxes, and buried in graves in another country; then some of the tombstones were placed over the graves, but that the head and foot-stones did not correspond; that other tombstones were destroyed, and others used in the construction of a house. The respondents answered that they had already removed a great many bodies in pursuance of the act, and intended to go on and remove all, and to sell the ground as provided for by the act of Assembly, which they declared to be constitutional. They also denied that the work was being done in an improper manner. The only question before the District Court was whether or not the act under which the respondents claimed to act was unconstitutional. After argument, Judge HARGROVE granted the injunction applied for, and the commissioners were accordingly compelled to suspend the work. The grounds were left in an unprotected condition, and became dilapidated in appearance. An effort was made to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, but, after repeated meetings, no satisfactory conclusions were arrived at. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the decision of the court below on the question of the constitutionality of the act, and the arguments of counsel were confined to these points.

A JEWEL PALACE.

Tiffany & Co.'s New Store—Magnificent Display—The Largest Collection in the World Under One Roof—Goods by the Million for the Million.

Thursday afternoon, Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s new and magnificent store on Union-square was opened for inspection and the sale of goods, and the number of ladies who visited the establishment and made purchases was quite large. The building is the largest of its kind devoted to this business of any in the world, and the collection of bronzes is the largest and most magnificent to be found in any city in Europe or America. The building has been described heretofore in these columns, and need not be enlarged upon at this time. It is 78 feet front on Broadway by 161 deep on Fifteenth-street, five stories high, and is fire-proof throughout. Its cost, independent of the lots, $750,000, and the stock of goods now contained within its walls is valued at about two million of dollars. The site of this new palace of jewels will be remembered as that whereon the Church of the Puritans—an unfinished structure—stood for twelve or fourteen years, lying idle and neglected during the Slavery agitation. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER poured forth unsparing denunciations against that now defunct abomination. The entire building is to be occupied by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. It was originally designed to rent the second floor, but after the lease had run for a season, nearly three years, their business had so greatly enlarged that they now find it impossible to spare any portion of it.

The basement, a spacious and well-ventilated room, contains four Harrison boilers, and engines of fifty horse-power each, which supply steam for the elevator and the pipes to heat the entire building. This room will be used for packing goods for transportation to other places, and for the storage of goods. It may not be generally understood that this idea of storage has developed into quite a business among the jewelers of this City. Parties going out of City in the Summer, they send their plate and jewelry and other valuables that they don't carry with them to be stored for them until their return in the Fall. This, though to some extent risky, has been done heretofore free of charge by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., and they have had frequently over two millions of dollars worth of such property on storage. They now propose to adopt a safe deposit system, and charge their customers a small sum for the late keeping of their property and its insurance. There are bath and wash-rooms, closets, &c., in this room for the use of the clerks, porters and others. A dummy engine located here, plays their goods and returns from one floor to another on a shifting platform, and speaking tubes also run from floor to floor.

The ground-floor, which was thrown open yesterday as a sales-room, can be connected with the next floor by a stairway, space for which was left in building, but is now closed temporarily. The rest of this floor are the offices. There is the private office of Mr. TIFFANY, and distinct from it the general offices of the cashier, book-keeper and others, which occupy a space between the centre rows of pillars. Then, fronting on Fifteenth-street, and with an entrance from that street, is a neat office, where ladies can sit down in quiet, and be kept displayed for customers who may desire any particular kind or style of setting. Adjoining this there is another office, where all purchases of stock for the firm are made and the goods are received. They are then immediately passed over to another office where the entire minutest details of size, weight, value, color, number, &c., are kept on record, so that a fifty cent pin can't enter or leave the establishment without its history being fully known and recorded. There is also another feature on this floor which is too greatly disregarded in City stores, namely, a waiting-room for ladies and children. Very many ladies residing in the country, or in towns adjacent to New-York, come here to purchase their holiday goods, and almost invariably they bring their children with them, and such toilet-rooms become an absolute necessity.

On the new establishment 200 hands are employed in the manufacture of the lighter articles, and of jewelry cases, which are very greatly in demand. In the old factory in Prince-street, 125 persons are employed in the heavier work. That establishment will be continued.

Among the artistic most worthy of note, and which are likely to strike the eye of a visitor upon first entering, are the new styles of Cloisonné enameled goods recently introduced, and which are here in great variety. The peculiarity of these goods is that they are made of metal, on which a design is drawn, beautifully, and then chiseled out, and the spaces thus made are filled in with vari-colored enamel, leaving the narrow metal edges to be gilded, and thus presenting a most beautiful and pleasing effect. These are wrought in vases, plates, bouquet-holders and mantel ornaments, and some in clock-stands. A new style of Japanese green bronzes, also attracts the attention of the visitor, and no one can leave the establishment without admiring the magnificent collection of bronze birds, one of which, a peacock, stands head and shoulders above the rest. Another, in each case, is a bird of paradise facing Broadway, and mutely invite the lovers of art and beauty to enter. "Lingerilla," by the Spanish sculptor KLESSINGER, appears almost ready to speak to her admirers, while "Mercury," on an adjoining table, stands ready to bear us a more ethereal message. The store is lined with bronzes and articles in wood, leather, marble and oxydized silver. On the opposite side of a narrow aisle stand black-walnut tables, covered with bronzes and cases for pocket-books, fans in great variety, opera-glasses and such like. Fronting the door is a display of bronzes, gilt and enameled goods very rich and beautiful. Then along by the centre aisle, the similar cases of small silver-ware, other bronzes, and in high cases, between the pillars, mahogany and rose-wood articles of all sorts. Toward the north or Fifteenth-street side of the house display cases with articles in abundance, and in five or six cases diamonds, jewelry, watches and chains and such like things are spread out. All these cases were made in London, of ebony or imitation, and are perfectly air-tight, so that when they shut there is no need of bolt or lock to keep out thieves, the dust is effectually kept out. There are altogether 34 tables for bronze and other heavy articles, and 32 cases for silver-ware, jewelry and other delicate and valuable articles. The store is lighted by circular brass pendants that produce a clear white light. The establishment will be open to visitors, even if a visitor should not purchase, but if one has money the temptation to buy is almost irresistible.

Alleged Robbery by a United States Deputy Marshal.

JOHN HADDEN, of No. 101 Greene-street, a United States deputy marshal in the Eighth Ward, during the election, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of robbery, preferred against him by PETER B. BURKE, of No. 107 Sullivan-street. It appeared that on the 4th inst., BURKE had an altercation with HADDEN in the liquor-store, corner of Sullivan and Greene streets, when the latter suddenly assaulted him, and robbed him of a pocket-book containing $5. A warrant was issued the day subsequently, for the arrest of the prisoner, and placed in the hands of Capt. MCCLEMANT, of the Eighth Precinct, for execution. HADDEN was committed in default of bail.

A Juvenile Mail Robber.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON, aged fifteen years, was charged, before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, with stealing a letter directed to the Bank of North America, containing drafts, checks and remittances of money amounting to several thousand dollars. It appears that the prisoner was in the habit of going to the Post-office for the letters of a lawyer named CAMILLOS, and that a few days ago he succeeded in purloining the letter in question from the box of the bank, which was adjacent to Mr. CAMILLOS's. As soon as the loss was discovered Mr. GAYLER, special agent of the Post-office, was detailed to work up the case, and succeeded in arresting the prisoner in an improper locality, indulging in very expensive luxuries. HARRINGTON waived an examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Methodist Missionary Society's Appropriations.

The General Missionary Society of the M. E. Church reassembled yesterday at the Mission House, No. 805 Broadway. Bishop SIMPSON presided. The appropriations for Domestic Missions were continued nearly, in every instance, on the basis of last year's appropriations, which gave to the alien populations $80,000; to Missions among the Indians $5,000; and to American Domestic Missions, $274,700. The appropriation for Indian Missions ($5,000) was passed over for the present. In the Conference appropriations, the Baltimore Conference was reduced $1,000; and the Black River Conference was increased $2,000; the Central Ohio, $600; the East Maine, $600; the Erie, $600. An adjournment was had at 1 o'clock, and the list of appropriations by Conferences was subsequently resumed. These lists, however, are not final.

The Missions in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Utah, administered as foreign Missions, require an appropriation of about $15,000. The appropriations last year exceeded the receipts by $40,000, not including the payment of unnatured drafts. The average offerings per member was but a fraction over fifty-six cents.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS.

Yesterday's Police Court Cases—Burglaries and Larcenies—A Swindling Operation by a German.

PATRICK SWEENEY, accused of having fired a pistol at JAMES F. CALAHAN, of No. 117 Washington-street, on election day, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, and remanded for trial.

JOSEPH PEACOCK was detected, yesterday, in the act of stealing a quantity of paper from Pier No. 34, North River, and was arrested on the complaint of HENRY C. VERVALEN. The prisoner was held for trial by Justice DOWLING.

EDWARD HANLEY, the man who fired a pistol into HARRY HILL's saloon, on Thursday night, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice DOWLING, in default of $5,000 bail.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON and WILLIAM BURNS were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the store of THOMAS BOGUE, at No. 449 Eighth-avenue, and attempting to steal a quantity of dry goods valued at $2,000. The prisoners were detected in leaving the place, with the goods in their possession, by Sergeant MCCULLOUGH, of the Twentieth Precinct. They were held to answer.

PATRICK TIERNEY was committed for trial for breaking into the premises of THOMAS MONAHAN, at No. 201 West Twelfth-street, and stealing $16 in currency.

On Wednesday evening last Patrolman MICHELS, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested THOMAS NERLEY for disorderly conduct, and was covering him to the station PATRICK DEAN approached the officer, and, striking hold of his club, dealt him several heavy blows on the head. The officer was rendered insensible from the effects of the injuries received, and his assailant with the prisoner escaped. They were subsequently arrested, and were committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday.

F. E. LUCEY, No. 240 Greenwich-street, was held to answer for carrying on the lottery business contrary to the provisions of the statute.

JAMES C. HOFFS was held to answer on a charge of stealing $100 worth of dry goods from Mr. JOHN PARSLEY, No. 103 Sixth-avenue, where he had been employed as clerk.

At the Essex Court, yesterday, EMILIA BURDING, No. 158 East Twenty-sixth-street, confessed to having stolen upward of $100 worth of clothing from her employers, and was held to answer.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, an examination was held in the case of W. E. BRANDON, charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. The accused, who was recently admitted to bail on his own recognizance by Justice FORDHAM, was rearrested, by order of Judge COX. At the session of BRANDON, LOUIS HECKER, a Cuban, was placed on the stand, but his manner toward the Magistrate was so very disrespectful that he was committed for drunkenness. BRANDON, being unable to obtain bail, was locked up.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, MICHAEL ANTON KRESS was charged by JOHN KLEIN with attempting to defraud him of $1,400. It appears that in February, 1866, KLEIN loaned KRESS the above sum on a bond mortgage on the house No. 135 Delancey-street. In May, 1869, KRESS again wanted a loan on the property, but KLEIN told him he had no ready money to spare, but that he would allow him to procure another mortgage on the property for a certain amount. KRESS produced a paper, and asked KLEIN to sign it. KLEIN, who could not read English, signed the paper, believing it to be what KRESS represented. The paper, however, was an acknowledgment that KRESS had redeemed the mortgage, and that KLEIN had no more claim on the property. KRESS continued to pay the stipulated interest on the bond until about two weeks ago, when he sold the house and disappeared. KLEIN of the true nature of the paper which he had signed. KRESS was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Yesterday afternoon MARIE, the French candy woman, lost the proceeds of her day's sales, the money being stolen from her stand, in Broadway, by a gamester. Several business men made up a purse for her on learning of her loss.

FIELD SPORTS.

Cricket Match Between Paterson and Manhattan Clubs.

The Manhattan Club of this City visited Paterson on the 10th inst., to play their return match with the Paterson Club. The weather proving to be cold and unpleasant, neither Club were able to present their full strength, the Manhattan mustering but ten men. A match of one inning a side was played, however, with the following result:

MANHATTAN.

Livesey, s. Wardell, b. Graves	1
Jackson, not out	11
Fox, c. Wardell, b. Graves	0
Hay ward, b. Gilbert	0
H. Tucker, run out	1
Tyler, b. Graves	0
Norton, b. Wardell, b. Graves	0
Chippendale, c. b. Wardell, b. Graves	1
Franklin, st. Bray, b. Gilbert	1
Bishop, b. Graves	1
Hazelton, b. Graves	0
Byes, 2; Leg Byes, 5; Wides, 3	7
Total	21

PATERSON.

Hinchliffe, st. Tyler, b. Livesey	1
Duckworth, st. Tyler, b. Livesey	0
Gilbert, run out	5
Clarkson, b. Livesey	0
Brooks, c. Tyler, b. Livesey	0
Bray, b. Hayward	2
Graves, c. Fox, b. Livesey	10
Horton, not out	9
Wardell, c. Livesey, b. Hayward	0
Buckley, c. Livesey, b. Hayward	1
Hinchliffe, Jr., b. Hayward	0
Byes, 2; Wides, 3	5
Total	33

Today the Manhattans have their closing day's play on their grounds, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. They will play a base-ball match in addition to the cricket match.

Fraudulent Registration—Examinations Before United States Commissioners.

Dr. GEO. W. JOHNSON, colored, was brought before Commissioner SHARPE, yesterday, for examination on a charge of having registered his name in two different places in the Fourteenth Ward. It transpired that the prisoner did not intend to vote fraudulently, but, having changed his residence, thought it necessary to register from his new abode. He was discharged.

WILLIAM STEVENS, colored, was before Commissioner DAVENPORT on a charge of having fraudulently registered his name in the Fourteenth District of the Fourteenth Ward, on the 21st of October, giving his residence as No. 212 Jersey-street. Three witnesses were called for the purpose of showing that he lived there at the time of registration. He was discharged.

PATRICK GRIFFIN was before Commissioner DAVENPORT, charged with having registered in the name of Burns, in the Eleventh District of the Sixth Ward. On examination, it was not ascertained that GRIFFIN had registered under his proper name, and that the charge arose out of a misconception on the part of the election officers. The Commissioner ordered the release of the accused.

WILLIAM CRAVEN, indicted for giving a false residence when registering in the Second Election District of the Seventh Ward, was discharged, it appearing that he had given his true residence, and that the belief to the contrary arose from carelessness on the part of the officials in not making sufficient inquiries.

JOHN GARRY, charged with illegal voting in the Second Election District of the Eighth Ward, was held for examination.

ROBERT ANDERSON, indicted for fraudulent registration in the Third Election District of the Eighth Ward, was discharged by Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, the evidence adduced being insufficient to sustain his committal to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On the day before the election, MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM met PETER BEDDIN at the Castle Garden immediately on his arrival in a sailing sloop in this country from Ireland, and induced him to vote in the Third Election District of the Second Ward. BEDDIN, who appeared to have been totally unconscious of the nature of his offense, boasted of his having voted, and was arrested by order of a United States deputy marshal. He was detained in the House of Detention until yesterday, when he gave evidence against CUNNINGHAM, at the Commissioner's office. CUNNINGHAM was held in default of $2,000 bail.

JAMES KAISER was brought before Commissioner DAVENPORT, charged with having fraudulently registered his name on the second day of registration, from No. 25 Hamilton-street. The prisoner satisfied the Court that he resided in the house in question, and he was then discharged.

JAMES P. GOODBROK and ALFRED GOWDY, who were also charged with fraudulent registration, were discharged.

Affairs in the Custom-House.

There was a considerable rush to the Collector's apartments at the Custom-house, yesterday, of parties anxious to ascertain the truth of the rumor respecting the resignation of Mr. MURPHY. That gentleman assured all inquirers that he had not the least intention of resigning, and they departed satisfied. It is a serious matter with most of the employes in the Custom-house to have frequent changes made in the chief, and if Mr. MURPHY was really about to surrender his official position, the "ins" would at once be obliged to cast about and make interest with his successor. The "ins" and their friends are apparently much gratified to learn that no immediate change is contemplated.

THE SHINE ASSAULT.

Examination in the Case of Deputy Coroner Shine—How Doctors Fought Over a Patient—Singular Narrative of the Complainant.

Justice DOWLING, after long delay, proceeded yesterday to hold an examination in the case of Dr. WM. SHINE, a Deputy Coroner, who is accused of having feloniously assaulted Dr. JOHN N. MERRILL, of No. 32 Greenwich-street, with a conch shell, at No. 21 West-street, on the 23d of September. The only witness examined was the complainant, who gave a very singular narrative of the affair, showing that a feud existed between the two physicians, and that they both neglected a female patient to settle their difficulties by

POLICE OFFENSES.

Misdemeanor of a Well-Dressed Fashionable.

Commissioner MANIERRE disposed of a large number of complaints against Police officers yesterday, the calendar numbering forty-nine cases, the most of which were for the usual offences of neglect of duty and violations of the rules.

WILLIAM H. GLADDING, lately one of the grand roundsmen, was arraigned on a charge of improper conduct, made by MARY A. TUCKER, of No. 108 Bleecker-street. She stated that at 12½ o'clock A. M. of the 3d inst., she went to her front door to lock it, and found GLADDING standing there with a female. She told him to go away, as she wanted to close the door, but he refused to go, when she said she would send for the officer. GLADDING was in citizens' dress, saying he was an office, passed his way into the hall, where he seized her by the shoulder and gave her a violent shake. She ran out to find the officer on post. GLADDING, following, and again maltreating, and finally arresting her, took her to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where he made a charge against her of soliciting, but subsequently withdrew it. Commissioner MANIERRE remarked, in connection with the case, that he believed that the statements that the grand roundsmen had spoken there time in house of ill-fame ground of reprimand, were true, and principally for that reason they had been abolished. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman Wm. J. Kennedy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with being drunk on duty at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 3d inst. Sergt. Hegarty testified that, during his night for duty, he was compelled to send him to the Station-house, and Sergt. CARPENTER, who was in command, testified that he was drunk when he arrived. KENNEDY attempting to swear out, Commissioner MANIERRE said the case was thoroughly understood, and time it was known the charge was true. The case was referred to the Board.

Women Suffrage Discussion.

The County Woman's Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth-street. A paper was read by Dr. MARVIN, entitled "How shall we secure the sympathy and co-operation of the people in the woman suffrage movement." He said that it required persevering patience and zealous energy on the part of women to alter and modify public sentiment.

Miss ANTHONY made an address in which she said that one wing of the Woman Suffrage Party was hopelessly married to the Republican Party and that women would never accomplish any good result by alliance with party. She said that the cities had not yet shown much liberality in the recent experiment of woman suffrage in Wyoming and taken the power from the Democrats and placed it in the hands of the Republicans.

The meeting adjourned until the next Friday evening, at which time a paper will be read on the subject of representative government.

The Physicians' Mutual Aid Association—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association took place on Thursday evening, at the Mott Memorial Library. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the coming year: Drs. James Anderson, Wm. W. Reese, C. R. Agnew, Gurdon Buck, R. O. O'Sullivan, Max Herzog, Joel Foster, W. H. Bickmann, J. R. Monell, Samuel Ayers, Orson H. Smith, J. H. Hinton, James Kennedy, C. L. Mitchell.

There was a large attendance of members, and the several reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the Association to be in a prosperous condition.

The object of this Association is to afford immediate relief to the families of deceased members.

They have secured a bed and room in all the principal hospitals of the City, for the use of members whose circumstances may require it. They also contemplate establishing a permanent fund for the relief of the families of its members, when sick or in destitute circumstances.

Sentences by Judge Bedford.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, CORNELIUS MAHAR pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year; GEORGE DE LAGON, charged with forging a check for $300 on the name of his employers, AUSTIN CORBIN & Co., No. 170 Broadway, was convicted of embezzlement, and sent to State Prison for three years; GUSTAVE FOLLOCK, for stealing a watch, was remanded for sentence; JOHN SULLIVAN, for burglarizing the premises of SCHAULE BROTHERS, No. 41 Mott-street, on the 18th September, and stealing goods worth $375, was sentenced to five years imprisonment, and THOMAS KING, a professional pickpocket, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny from the person, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The Methodist Book Concern Libel.

In the case of GOODENOUGH against LAWAHAN for libel, growing out of the alleged frauds in the management of the Methodist Book Concern, a motion was made yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term, before Judge SPEAR, to have an order to take the testimony of McLEAN, the stenographer, at the private examination, and the book-keeper, *de bene esse*. On a former occasion, Judge JONES made an order perpetuating the stenographer's notes, in order that they might be used on the trial. The present motion was opposed on the ground that it did not appear that either of the parties sought to be examined were sick, or contemplated leaving the State. All the papers heretofore served in the case have already been published in the TIMES. Judge SPENCER reserved his decision.

The New Harlem Depot—Order for Re-measurement and Appointment of Commissioners.

It will be remembered that the Commissioners of Appraisement, heretofore appointed for a portion of the City property taken by the Harlem Railroad Company, at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, made a report fixing the amount at $35,000. This the General Term decided to be too little, and directed the appointment of a new Commission. Judge CARDOZO has now made an order appointing HENRY GOLET, JAMES H. COLEMAN and GEORGE NATHAN as such Commissioners.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisement.

By Judge Brady.

Hamill vs. Hamill; motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Dodd et al. vs. Leland Dalch et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

By Judge Larremore.

Moses vs. Rand; motion granted.

Buck vs. Hobbs; motion granted on payment of costs of motion; costs of term and disbursements.

Belmont vs. Demorest; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Jos. J. Kennedy & Co.; bond entered in penalty of $2,200.

Weiss vs. O'Brien; motion granted and order of arrest vacated with $10 costs to abide event, defendant's motion to dismiss denied.

Olmsted vs. Head et al.; injunction.

Jacks vs. Kress et al.; default opened.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 221.—*Stephen M. Jones vs. Joseph J. Andrews, P. Reed, and H. W. Bryson*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.—The bill in this case is filed to restrain the collection of certain promissory notes made by the complainant, and to compel their surrender to him, for failure of consideration.

The complainant is a citizen and resident of the State of Georgia, and the first defendant is a citizen of New-York, and the other defendants are citizens of Tennessee. The Court below held that in a case against defendants no resident the jurisdiction could not be sustained, and the bill was dismissed for that reason and for want of adequate jurisdiction over the subject matter as presented.

The appellant now contends that the question must depend upon the statutes which define and limit the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States. If, as he contends, there has been no such act of Congress, which this Court has expressly held has enlarged the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, and in Louisville Railroad Company, 16th Howard, (16 How., 497) a citizen of another state, although there was another defendant who was a citizen of the same State with the plaintiff. It is claimed that it is not a fatal error, however, in this case, to show the citizenship of the several parties, for the bill is for relief, as to a litigant pending in the two lists of the Circuit Court in which it is filed. The injunction bill is not considered an original bill between the same parties.

The appellee insists upon the view taken below, and says that the Judiciary act limits the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, on the ground of citizenship, to cases where the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. Although the Constitution gives a wider ground, it is settled that the actual jurisdiction is thus defined.

P. Phillips and Beverdy Johnson for appellant; Attorney-General Stanbery and Charleston Railroad Company vs. *Samuel Rodgers*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of South Carolina.—This action was brought in the Court below by the plaintiff in error against the defendant, to recover damage to 183 boxes of tobacco received on the 12th of September, 1867, at Charleston, to be transported to the Nashville and Chattanooga Road on the 20th of Sixteenth, and by the appellant's road from that point to Memphis. The damage was occasioned by a fire which broke out in the whole city, and which rose last about the time the goods were known to the history of the place. The plaintiff below sought to recover, on the ground that the railroad company was bound by special contract to deliver the tobacco at Memphis, if the weather was reasonable; and that it had done so the damage could not have happened, because the freight would have been beyond the reach of the fire. The Court charged the jury that if the plaintiff's allegation was true, and that as a consequence of the fire the goods were destroyed, the defendant was not liable, as carriers, on account of any injury from the fire, and that the defendant was not negligent. The jury found for the defendant, accordingly. The issues tender here, the appellants maintaining that there was no such contract as that found by the jury, and that it made the promise of forwarding that genuine was a voluntary one, and without consideration. But it is asserted that the alleged conversation occurred after the freight was on the train. It is contended also, that even if the alleged contract to forward the same evening were admitted, it could still have no effect, for the damage which occurred could not be referred to a violation of the contract. The cases have fully considered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of a canal boat containing goods which was wrecked by an extraordinary flood at Piper's Dam. Great delay at this point had much occasioned by reason of the boat having been towed by a lame horse. It was urged that, but for this fact, the boat would have passed the point where the damage occurred before the flood. There is testimony, and the Court, in the law of common carriers which calls for a different rule. They are only answerable for the ordinary and proximate causes of neglect, and not for the remote and extraordinary consequences (2 Penn. State R., 171.) This cause, it is submitted, is of the same class as that above referred upon.

F. Phillips for appellant; Albert Pike and R. W. Johnson for appellee.

No. 222.—*William H. Gunnell vs. John A. Bird, Administrator et al.*, and No. 444, *Bird, Administrator, vs. William Gunnell*.—These cases appeal and cross appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The bill was filed in August, 1860, by Wm. Bird and Peter Hepburn, against Gunnell, to obtain a decree against a partnership between Gunnell and Bird, then engaged in the lumber business, and had a considerable stock on hand when the complainants became silent partners, putting in a large capital. At the end of about two years the partnership was dissolved, the complainants taking the books and the moveable of stock; whereupon a misunderstanding arising between the parties, the bill was filed to obtain an accounting. Pending the suit with the complainants died, and their administrators have become parties. The case was referred to an auditor, whose report made Gunnell indebted to the co-partners in the sum of $8,000. Both parties filed exceptions to the report in favor of the complainants, and the Court, in the decree, sustained the exceptions, and decreed that the defendant should pay the complainants the sum of $8,000. Both parties appealed from the decree, the defendant claiming that the Court should have decreed a dissolution of the co-partnership and a settlement of the affairs of the co-partnership, and that the Court should have ordered the complainants to account for the moneys received by them, and that the bill should be dismissed with the costs of the suit.

Joseph H. Bradley for appellants; Carlisle & McPherson for complainants.

In the case of Dennis vs. the United States, Mr. Lander argued his motion to receive it to the docket, to dismiss the appeal, on the ground that the general power of the Court extended to the vacating of a judgment at any time within the term at which it was rendered for sufficient cause shown, and that this is a case for the exercise of that power. The plaintiff has given a general power of attorney to counsel, to call or assign the claim, but it gave no authority to consent to the dismissal of the suit. The plaintiff personally consented to the dismissal, and did not know anything about it until after it was done. His right should not suffer from the acts of others. Three letters were made to the Court, and the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, granted the motion. The Court asked for the original power of attorney from Deming to Latham, and the motion was taken under advisement.

The Attorney-General consented, in writing, that the case be reinstated, and stated in person that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the case, but that he cordially consented to the reinstatement.

The Court, in the exercise of its discretion, in granting a power of attorney at the time of the dismissal had been extended, and the question was answered in the negative.

The bond in the case of the State of Texas vs. White and Chiles for a rule of nisi upon Judge Paschal, was also argued. The object sought is to obtain an order of the Court directing the Judge to pay the money of $67,325, which he collected under decrees of the Court, as the counsel of the State. Judge Paschal answered that the State of Texas owed him a balance of $18,000 for his services, and for over $10,000 in cash paid out by Judge Paschal for Texas, in the matter of various suits for the recovery of the Texas Bonds, and that he claims the money collected to secure himself, in part, for his fees, which he believes Gen. Davis would deny him altogether. Judge Paschal also swore that Texas owes him over $15,000 for published Texas reports, as reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, which sum Gov. Davis, in his proclamation of the 2d of August, 1870, will not allow to be paid. Motion was now made in the case of the State of Texas vs. George Peabody & Co., to have the name of Judge Paschal stricken from the record, and for a rule against the latter to show cause why Judge Paschal contends that having brought the suit as agent and Attorney for the State, and as he does are continued, he cannot be dismissed from the case until the State shall have entitled with him for his fees. The motions were taken under advisement by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 11.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judge Barnard and Cardozo.

EFFECT OF THE ABOLITION OF A SLAVE STATE ON CONTRACTS.

Bergman vs. Schwartz, Administrator of John J. Schwartz.—The Decedent, John J. Schwartz, assigned a policy of insurance to plaintiff for $2,000, without putting a sufficient amount of United States stamps on the assignment. Plaintiff permitted the decedent to collect the insurance as executor of the insured, and then demanded the amount. Defendant demurred to the complaint, on the ground that it was illegal for want of the proper stamps. The Court below gave judgment for plaintiff, which has now been established on appeal, the Court holding that a failure to affix a stamp to a policy does not invalidate the contract, done with intention to defraud the United States Government, and in this case the assignment was stamped when offered in testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 11.

Before Judge Monahan and a Jury.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES DEMANDED FOR ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS IN THE PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

Joseph W. Burnham vs. Charles Thurman, M. B. Spaulding and E. R. Spaulding.—This is an action to recover $20,000 for alleged damages resulting to plaintiff from a stock transaction. The complaint sets forth that the defendants had wrongfully become possessed of, and detained from plaintiff, one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Botanical Gardens Railroad Company of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; that in November, 1868, Charles Thurman, with the connivance of the other two defendants, obtained this stock from plaintiff at $36 a share, by representing that it was worth $100 a share, and that it had positive success of the Company; that it was doubtful if it would ever succeed; that the latest news was of a most unfavorable character, and that he (Thurman) had received information of the same, which, if he had secure the 100 shares of plaintiff, he intended to get rid of, and sell to the other two defendants for $50 a share. Plaintiff further alleges that he made such sale, believing that at the time when he assented, that the defendants had knowledge that this stock had suddenly risen into high repute in the market, of which fact they (defendants) had received a telegram, and that, in fact, with such knowledge they made the false representations complained of. The evidence was very slight connecting the Spauldings with the misrepresentations, and they claiming to be innocent holders as the result of bona fide transactions. The motion was made to dismiss the case as to them. This motion was denied.

In the course of the trial a telegraphic dispatch, by way of Halifax, England, was introduced in evidence, showing that Thurman had knowledge of the high prospects of the stock at the time he depreciated its value to the plaintiff.

The cause is still on.

Christopher Fine and Ex-Judge Fithian for plaintiff; Mr. Runkle for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 11.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

SEDUCTION UNDER PROMISE OF MARRIAGE—DOMAGES.

Frances Kusby vs. Alexander Burlram.—The plaintiff brought this action against the defendant to recover $5,000 damages, alleging that he seduced her under promise of marriage. On the part of defendant it was proved by his own testimony that he picked the plaintiff up on Chatham-street, and without any opposition on her part accompanied her home. The cross-examination of plaintiff tended to shake her testimony, and confirm that of defendant, as to the true facts of the case.

The jury brought in a verdict in favor of defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 11.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

VIOLATION OF CHARTER PARTY—ROUGH SAILING IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

George H. White et al. vs. David K. Welden et al.—This was an action to recover damages to the amount of $7,500, for the violation by defendants of a charter party of the vessel *T. K. Welden*. The charter party required the vessel, then lying in Philadelphia, to proceed to Swan Island by way of Aspinwall, and take on a load of guano, which she was to carry to the port of Cork Island, there to receive orders as to port of discharge.

The vessel proceeded to Aspinwall, and from thence sailed for Swan Island. Not long out from Aspinwall, the Captain and crew were taken sick, and rendered incapable of navigating the vessel, making it necessary to put into Belize, Honduras, in distress, where a portion of the crew died; and although the Captain attempted to procure a fresh crew, he failed, and was therefore compelled to return to Philadelphia. The voyage, in the Caribbean Sea, while making for Swan Island, she encountered strong currents, adverse winds, and heavy weather generally, which with the disabled condition of his crew, rendered the voyage tedious and arduous. The Captain's testimony, in rebuttal, the plaintiff sought to make it appear that, the fact being known to all on Captain Kelsey's behalf, is known as the Observer does not show itself in the system until after being some days at sea, and as he personally knew that he had on board a crew not acclimated, it became his duty to provide himself at Aspinwall with a double crew, in order to insure a full complement of hands to navigate the ship.

The Court instructed the jury that the evidence on the part of defendants was direct and positive, while that on the part of plaintiff was mere speculation and opinion, and therefore directed that a verdict be returned for defendants.

Everett P. Wheeler, for plaintiff; Erastus D. Cooke, for defendants.

BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY.

Beatrix Meinell vs. William Haddendorf.—This is an action to recover $5000 damages for breach of promise to marry. The plaintiff is a young German woman, of twenty-three years, and seven months, actually and avowedly to marry her, and under such promise had seduced her, but had afterwards failed to fulfill the promise. The defendant claimed that no promise had been made, and that this prosecution was induced by a man named Lear, of Thomas-street, with whom the defendant was partner, and who, after the latter had opened a social opposition in the neighborhood. The Court ruled that the action for seduction and for breach of promise were separate, both of which could be sued, and therefore ruled out the counts of action for seduction. The defendant gave testimony to the contrary of the plaintiff's, but nevertheless the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $150.

Mr. Bean for plaintiff; Samuel Hinch for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 11.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

ACTION TO RECOVER FIRE INSURANCE.

Solomon Dreschsler vs. The New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiff sues to recover $1,000 on a policy of insurance, issued on a stock of shoe-maker's bristles, a portion of which were imported from Russia. The property was stored at No. 13 Bayard-street, where a fire took place on the 3d of August, and consumed all but sixty-seven pounds.

The defense set up is an overestimate of the quantity of bristles on hand, they claiming that there were but a few pounds on hand. The testimony was very conflicting, the witnesses according nearly three days in contradiction after contradiction as to the facts. The case was finally submitted to the jury to-day, but up to a late hour they had failed to agree, and the Judge discharged a sealed verdict.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅛	15 U. S. Express	52½
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110	10 Am. Exc. U. Ex.	64
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '69	110	600 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	102
6,000 Tenn. 6s, new	69⅛	100 do. bot. sell	102½
10,000 Va. 6s, new	62	100 do. bot. bid	102½
7,000 N. C. 6s, old	35	10,000 N. Y. Cent. 7s '83	97½
2,000 Va. 6s, reg. '91	56	10,000 do. bot. sell	97½
7,000 N. C. 6s, reg. '99	32	200 Reading	100⅛
17,000 N. C. 6s, new	32	100 Pacific Mail	41½
Jan. & July int.		100 N. Y. & Harlem	134
30,000 do.	32⅛	100 do.	134
10,000 Missouri 6s	77	100 do. bot. sell	134½
1,000 do.	81⅛	25 Union Pacific	94½
5,000 I.A. 6s, new	66	100 do.	94½
10,000 Ark. 6s, F'd int.	62½	100 do.	94½
1,000 Erie 2d mort.	80	100 Chic. & R. I.	112½
14,000 Mich. Cent. 8s	102	100 do.	112½
20,000 Union Pac. 1st	87½	100 do.	112½
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	71	100 do.	112½
500 Chi. & N. W. R.P.	90½	300 C. & N. W. Pf.	84
1,000 do.	90½	200 do. bot. sell	84
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d	78	100 Morris & Essex	97
2,000 do.	78½	100 do.	97
2,000 do.	78½	18 N. Y. & N. H.	240
1,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st	90	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	86½
500 Rock. Island	93	40 C. C. C. & Ind. Con.	75½
100 Pac. Mail S. Con.	41½	100 do.	75½
100 do. bot. bid	41½	100 do.	75½
100 do.	41½	100 do. bot. sell	75½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅛	100 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.	102
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅛	100 do.	102
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109⅛	200 do.	102
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old	61	10,000 N. Y. C. 7s '83	97½
5,000 Va. 6s, old bds.	47½	10,000 do. b. c.	97½
10,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	34	10,000 do.	97½
4,000 do.	34	100 Harlem	134
12,000 do.	34	100 do.	134
2,000 do.	34	200 L. S. & M. S.	90½
2,000 Missouri 6s	77	100 Union Pacific	94½
1,000 do.	81⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.	112½
500 A. C. S. 6s, new	66	100 Chi. & N. W.	90½
1,000 do.	66	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
7,000 do. As & Oct.	71⅛	1,200 do.	84½
5,000 I.A. 6s, old	66	200 Mil. & St. Paul	61
1,000 Ala. 5s, Reg.	45	100 do.	61
16,000 Con. Fun. 6s, R.	64½	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	81
10 Boston W. F.	115	100 do.	81
200 do. b.c.	115½	200 Del., Lack. & W.	116½
10 Pacific Mail	41½	100 do.	116½
100 Adams Express	67½	200 do.	116½
100 United States Ex.	84½	100 Col., C. & I. C.	75½
200 Chi. & Rock I.	111½	200 do. b.a.	75½

FRIDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

Under the reports of French military, and rumors of French naval successes, the Gold speculation has been quite buoyant, particularly during the late afternoon, when the price was worked up to 111¼, on active dealings, as against the opening rate of 110⅞ to-day, and the closing quotation of 110⅞ last evening. The movement was strengthened by London telegrams, reporting greatly depressed financial values in that market, with Consols down to 92@92½, and United States 5-20s of the 1862 issue to 88⅞@89, as the result in part of an exciting rumor to the effect that Austria had joined France in the war against Prussia. The purchasing demand for Gold was quite brisk up to the close of the day, when the price stood at 111⅛. Some local manipulations, having in view the tightening of the market for cash gold, were spoken of, as having contributed to the increasing firmness of the premium. It was alleged that some foreign houses, controlling considerable amounts of the November coupons, had withheld them from presentation at the Treasury Office, and offered them as collaterals for loans, so as to keep the coin which they represent for the present off the market. In the line of Gold Loans, the earlier rates were from 1-32 ⅌ cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing. Late in the day however, as much as 1-64th of 1 ⅌ cent. per day was paid for the use of coin; and the offerings for prompt delivery were reported much lighter than during regular business hours, notwithstanding the disbursement of $630,000 during the day by the Government office, on the November Coin Interest account. The payments of November interest, thus far, through the local office, reach about $10,800,000, including about $6,650,000 Coupons, and the remainder on the registered claims. The Customs revenue, today, was $469,000. The Coin reserve of the Office, this evening, is $61,008,564. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $20,495,000. The specie engagements thus far for the outgoing steamers of to-morrow do not indicate an important aggregate shipment. The foreign exchange market has been moderately active on the basis of 109½@109¾ for prime sixty day sterling bills, and 109¾@109⅞ for best sight drafts. The offerings of commercial bills are rather freer, but not sufficiently so as yet to have much influence on the market. The current quotations for this class are 108½@108⅞. The week closes on a remarkably active Cotton movement, the total receipts at the ports having been 133,000 bales, against 107,000 bales last week, and 93,000 bales the corresponding week of last year. The week's exports from the ports have been 59,530 bales, against 55,858 same week last year. The stock at the ports this evening is given at 328,300 bales; and the visible supply at the interior towns at about 50,000 bales. In the local market the day's Cotton dealings were fair in amount, opening decidedly buoyant, but closing tamely at about 1c. ⅌ lb. advance on both prompt and forward delivories. The stock here is placed at 45,000 bales. At the Produce Exchange a livelier export business was reported in shipping grades of Flour and new crop Spring Wheat, the latter advancing sharply and closing in favor of sellers. The ocean freight movement was moderate at about previous rates by steam and sail.

The fluctuations in the Public Funds have not been important, notwithstanding the altered temper of the Gold speculation. The Board dealings were limited, and were mainly in 1865 Five-Twenties of the new issue at 109½@109⅞; do., old issue, at 107½; 1867 Five-Twenties at 109⅞; and 1868s at 110. Currency Sixes were quiet at 111½@111¾. At the close, the general market showed weakness, under the reduced figures for United States Securities in London, where the final quotations for the 1862 Five-Twenties were 88⅞; old 1865s, 89; 1867s, 90; and Ten-Forties, 87⅞.

A moderately active speculation has been reported in Railway Stocks, which improved a little early in the day, and continued to show steadiness up to late in the afternoon, when there was a fresh yielding in values. New-York Central sold down to 93⅞, and closed at 93⅝. Lake Shore fell to 93⅞, against 94⅞ last evening. Rock Island went off to 111⅝. Northwest preferred was as high as 90⅞, and as low as 90, leaving off at 90⅞, a shade better than yesterday. The St. Paul stocks were weak through the day, as was also Wabash. Ohio and Mississippi ruled about steady at 33@36. The extremes on Reading were 102⅞ and 102, the latter being the closing figure. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central was rather freely dealt in at 18⅞@19@18⅞@18⅞. On the Miscellaneous list, Western Union Telegraph was the liveliest property, large sales having been made at from 41⅛@41⅞ and back to 41⅛. The latest price was 41⅛. Pacific Mail attracted less attention, and closed at 41, as against 41⅞ yesterday. The general market wound up about steady, but without spirit or buoyancy.

The following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	106⅞
United States 6-20s of 1862	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109⅞
American Gold Coin	110⅞	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅞	60
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅞	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	97⅞	97⅞
Reading Railroad	102⅞	102
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	112⅞
North-west Common	90⅞	90
North-west Preferred	90⅞	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41⅞	41
St. Paul Preferred	90⅞	90⅞
St. Paul Common	61⅞	60⅞
Lake Shore	94⅞	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash	38⅞	38⅞
Western Telegraph	41⅞	41⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1870.

Gold receipts	$728,073 94
Gold payments	686,419 48
Gold balance	81,008,663 65
Currency receipts	1,200,326 17
Currency payments	1,003,849 60
Currency balance	6,989,835 96
Customs	469,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '71	112⅞	5-20 coup., p. '65	109⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '71	112⅞	5-20 reg., '67	109⅞
5-20 reg., '65	109⅞	5-20 coup., '67	109⅞
5-20 coup., '65	109⅞	5-20 reg., '68	109⅞
5-20 reg., '67	107⅞	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 coup., '67	107⅞	10-40 reg	106⅞
5-20 reg., '68	107⅞	10-40 coup	106⅞
5-20 coup., '68	107⅞	6s Currency	111⅞
5-20 reg., p. r., '65	109⅞	6s Currency	111⅞

State Bonds have been fairly active. South Carolina new Sixes sold up to 74 for the January and July, and 73¼@73¾ for the April and October issues. There was a free call for the North Carolina old Sixes at 47⅞@48; the Special Tax Bonds selling at 21. Tennessee Sixes were in request at 60 for the old, and 60@60¼ for the new. Virginia Sixes brought 60 for the old, and 56 for the Registered issue. Missouri Sixes were salable at 81⅞@82. Louisiana new State Sixes were dealt in at 66; old at 72; and the Levee Sixes at 72½. Arkansas Funded Sixes sold at 63¼. The bids at the Board were as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old	61⅞	Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. R. R.	63
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60	Ill. 6s, 1866	103
Va. 6s, old bonds	47⅞	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1886	103½
Va. 6s, new bonds	56⅞	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870, 100	
Ga. 6s	70	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1877	100
Ga. 7s	90	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1879	100
S. C. 6s, old	47⅞	Ill. 6s, War loan	100
N. C. 6s, new bonds	36	Ind. 5 ⅌ ct., War 1	101
N. C. 6s, Special tax	21	Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., 1872	101
S. C. 6s	37	Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., 1878	101
S. C. 6s, new bonds	74⅞	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., 1877	105
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	74⅞	N. Y. Reg. City Loan, 1893	108⅞
Mo. 6s, old	81⅞	N. Y. Reg. City Loan, 1894	108⅞
Mo. 6s, & St. Jo. Iss.	81⅞	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1862	104
La. 6s	71⅞	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	104
La. 6s, new bonds	67	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	106
La. 6s, Penitentiary	72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876	106
Conn. 6s	101⅞	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	106
N. J. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	106
Ala. 5s	40	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1879	106
Ark. 6s, Funded	63	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1880	106

A tighter movement was reported on the Railway Mortgage list, apart from the Central Pacific Sixes, which were in ready sale at 90⅞@91. Union Pacific Sixes were in request at 89¾. Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Sevens brought 91¾. The bids at the Board were as follows:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	98⅞	Ga. West. 1st, '95	80
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Real Est.	98	Ga. West. 2d, '86	81
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Subscr'n	98⅞	Ga. West. 7s, Ext.	93
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '83	97⅞	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91⅞
N. Y. Cent. 7s, conv., '76	103⅞	Morris & Ess. 1st	107
N. Y. Cent. 7s, W. H.	103⅞	Morris & Ess. 2d	97
Erie 1st, gold	86⅞	Morris & Ess. 7s	109
Erie 2d, int. gold	70⅞	N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	75
Erie 3d, int. '96	40⅞	N. J. Cent. new bds.	104
N. Y. & E. 1st, '97	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Hud. R. 1s, M. & F.	95⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st, 7s	124
Hudson River 7s	100	Clev. & Pitts. 5s	94
Harlem Con. M. & L. 7s	95⅞	C., P., W. & C. 1st	74⅞
Alb. & Sus. 7s	105	Clev. & Pitts. 7s	96
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	86
Mich. Cen. 8s, Conv.	113	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	90
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ C. 1st	95	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Mich. S. & N. I. 7 ⅌ C.	97	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	84⅞	Chi. & Alt. 1st, Pacific	91
Cen. Pac. 6s	92⅞	Ohio & Miss. 1st	36
Cen. Pac. 1st	105	Ohio & Miss. Con.	33
Un. Pac. L. Grts. 6s	75⅞	Dub. & S. C. 1st	75
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	74⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st	84⅞
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct.	102	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 6s	91⅞
Alt. & T. H. 1st	71	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7s	105
Alt. & T. H. M. line	71	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. 5s	76⅞
C. & N. W. S. F. 7s	87	Mil. & St. P. L. M.	76
Chi. & N. W. 1st, 7s	90	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	75
Chi. & N. W. Ext. 6s	90	Col., C. & I. C. 7s	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st	84⅞	Col., Chi. & I. C.	18
Con. 7 ⅌ ct. conv.	85	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	22
Iowa 1st, 8s, '82	100	Pac. R. of Mo. 7s	93
Del., L. & W. 7s	99	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	91
Del., L. & W. 2d	84⅞	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	75
Tol. & W. 1st	82⅞	Ind. & St. L. 1st	75
Tol. & W. 2d	70⅞	Ind. & St. L. 2d	50
Tol. & W. Ex. 7s	76⅞	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	88⅞
Gt. West. 1st, '93	100		

Bank Stocks were neglected, and Express Stocks quiet. The following were the bids for Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	310	Corn Exchange	128
Manhattan	150	Continental	84⅞
Merchants'	116	Park	117⅞
Mechanics'	126	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Union	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Geo. Clarke, Miss Maceline Henriques, Mrs. Barry and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Bitterlin, Gausins, Anthony and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LE PETIT FAUST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. Drayton, Messrs. Clarke, Drayton and Howell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARY STUART. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. Walter Montgomery.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett, Leffingwell and Miss Blanche Galton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	
Two copies, one year	
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
Five copies, one year	
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

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Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of our uptown residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 126-st., junction of Broadway and 4th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and Union-sq., also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The reoccupation of Orleans by the French is fully confirmed. The Germans were obliged to evacuate it after two days of fighting, the heaviest part of which occurred at the small hamlet of Coulmiers. The losses of the Prussians are stated, by the Tours journals, to be 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,600 prisoners. The French report that the Germans throw away their arms in their retreat, many of which were collected and distributed to the National Guards at Orleans. In the official report the French commander estimates his loss at 2,000, and that of the enemy, he says, was much larger. He claims to have captured 1,000 prisoners and to be continually adding to the number in the pursuit of the enemy, two guns of the Prussian pattern and many ammunition and provision wagons. A Versailles telegram says Gen. VON DER TANN, the commander of the Prussians, reports that the French are not advancing along the Loire.

The French garrison of New-Brisach capitulated yesterday to the besieging army, consisting of Baden troops. The Germans have captured 5,000 more French prisoners and 100 guns. The first result of the surrender of this fortress was the dismantling of the German fortifications at Alt-Brisach, across the Rhine, which, it is presumed, will no longer be necessary. The French Military Department of the East has been abolished, and Gen. MICHEL has been appointed to other duty. The French claim to have a large and well-appointed force at Chagny capable of resisting the German advance on Lyons. Italian volunteers continue to join GARIBALDI'S command. According to a Berlin dispatch, deserters report that Gen. TROCHU is anxious to regain the lost prestige by another grand sortie. The poorer class in France are reported to be suffering from the seizure of all funds in savings banks and municipal treasuries by the Government.

The London *Times'* correspondent at Berlin states that a "sharp reply" has been made to the note of the Austrian Government offering mediation, on the ground that, having armed at the opening of the war, she is disqualified from acting as a neutral. The same correspondent says it is the opinion that Prussia will prefer the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to any form of guarantee the neutral Powers can offer, as her relations with Russia and Austria render guarantees from them unacceptable.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope has fixed the compensation for the improvements made by him in Rome at $6,000,000.....A new steam-ship, named the *Graf Bismarck*, for the Bremen line, was successfully launched at Greenock, Scotland, yesterday afternoon.

GENERAL.

The jury of Wheeling, West Va., in the case against Miss MATTIE BOTHAM for killing W. J. MCNASH, her seducer, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A passenger-train on the Granville and Columbus, S. C., Railroad, on Thursday afternoon, fell through a trestle twelve miles from Columbia, killing outright Mrs. PHILIP FOGARTY, of Charleston; CHARLES JAY, of Newberry, S. C.; GRACE MONTAGUE and MINERVA PARR, colored women, and fatally injuring STEPHEN SMITH, of Newberry; HORACE LEMON, colored State Senator from the Abbeville District, and Col. JAMES HAGOOD, an Ex-Confederate officer. A relief train was at once sent from Columbia, and the killed and wounded brought to that town. One car remained on the track supported by the wreck.

Two of the men engaged in the robbery of the Central Pacific Railroad train at Toano have been captured, and it is likely the others of the party will be arrested soon. About $20,000, stolen at the first robbery, has been recovered.

A San Francisco dispatch says the schooner *Alice* was totally wrecked on Behring's Island, Oct. 9. The crew were saved.

The friends of an insane man who, about a year ago, used threatening language toward the President in Washington, are endeavoring to effect his release from the Insane Asylum, but the Superintendent has refused to discharge him without the approval of the President.

According to a Washington dispatch, Commissioner WILSON, of the Land Office, denies that he intends to resign, and says that if the President does not want him he has the power to dismiss him.

A dispatch received from St. Charles, Mo., states that a span of the railroad bridge building across the Mississippi River there fell at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, killing six men and wounding nine others.

A boiler in the flouring mill of Messrs. COLTON BROTHERS, Bellefontaine, Ohio, exploded, yesterday afternoon. The building and machinery were laid in ruins. Several persons were injured but none killed. Loss about $4,000.

A steerage passenger by the *City of Cork*, at Boston, endeavored to smuggle $4,000 worth of diamonds in a tobacco-box, but they were discovered and seized by the revenue officers.

A Buffalo dispatch says the freight trains Nos. 26 and 36, from the West, collided yesterday morning, at Lewistown Hill station. Both trains were considerably smashed. J. FRANK JOHNSON, a brakeman, had his leg broken.

A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran off the track near Roxbury, N. H., last evening, smashing four cars and delaying an express train four and a half hours.

The card manufactory at Washington Centre, N. H., owned by Messrs. SARGENT & BROTHER, of Worcester, Mass., was burned yesterday morning, together with the machinery. Most of the stock was saved. A barn owned by the same persons was also destroyed. The buildings were insured.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a test of California coal at the Navy-yard in that State, in order to determine whether it is adapted for steam-engineering purposes. If so, a large expense will be avoided in shipping coal from the East to the Pacific coast for naval purposes.

The Republicans of the Raleigh, N. C., District, on Thursday nominated JOHN W. HOLDEN to fill the vacancy in the Forty-first Congress created by the death of Hon. ROBERT GILLIAM. The Democratic Convention which assembled at Franklinton yesterday, nominated JOHN MANNING, of Chatham.

Dr. WALTER POWERS, alias Lookup, alias Evans, of No. 94 Chatham-street, was rearrested last evening by a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING, accusing him of malpractice in the case of ANN O'NEIL, now in Bellevue Hospital.

The Aster Juggle.

There were several circumstances connected with the recent contest in this City which ought on no account to be forgotten. The ridiculous manner in which the Federal officials slunk away from the Tammany leaders at the last moment is one of these incidents. The appearance of Mr. BELMONT on the same platform with JAMES FISK, Jr., is another. The mismanagement of the election by the politicians, and the efforts of the Tammany Republicans to defeat WOODFORD, are others. There can be very little doubt that the 34,473 persons who voted for WOODFORD represent the general body of the public rather than any section of active politicians, since many leading Republicans worked like horses to defeat our candidate, and so confirm the Ring in power. But the incident which ought to be most keenly remembered by the public was the deliberate attempt made by men like JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR to shield the Controller from justice, and to cover up the notorious and wicked frauds committed for the benefit of the gang which governs this City.

When any work from which the public can derive substantial advantage is going forward, no one ever hears of JOHN JACOB ASTOR or MOSES TAYLOR taking part in it. Their names do not appear in connection with projects designed for the benefit of the people. When Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR is summoned to serve on the Grand Jury, he invariably pleads to be excused on the ground of pressing engagements. He cannot find time to discharge any of the duties expected from a good citizen, but he had plenty of leisure for concocting a deception intended to serve a corrupt and wicked clique on the very eve of an important election. Let the 85,000 citizens who voted for honest government remember to whom they are partly indebted for the continued rule of HOFFMAN, TWEED, and SWEENY. Let them attentively consider all the circumstances. The Controller's reports, which are required by law to be published quarterly and annually, are hard upon three years in arrear. It would have taken a committee of experts at least three months to make an investigation of the books, such as would warrant them in reporting decidedly upon them. But Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR sets to work to collect a Committee, consisting partly of men who were more anxious to see the Tammany candidates elected than to help the Republicans. This Committee spends only *six hours* in their work. The Controller places before them certain documents and a few totals in his books. They go casually over these figures, and then report that "the account books of the Department are faithfully kept," and not satisfied with this, they go on to say that, "the financial affairs of the City, under the charge of the Controller, are administered in a correct and faithful manner." It was quite impossible—we appeal to any banker, merchant, or other competent person to say whether it was so or not—for the Astor Committee to obtain the data, in so short a time, for such a report. Observe this: The Committee never inquired how the money had been spent—how much of it, for instance, had gone into the pockets of the Ring. They were called in to see the books *a month before the election*, on purpose that the Controller might be able to spend as much money as his friends liked on the canvass without fear of detection. They did nothing and looked at nothing except what Mayor HALL and the Controller wished them to do and see, and on the strength of such an "investigation" as this they have the effrontery to issue a report certifying that *all* the City affairs "are administered in a correct and faithful manner." After this, why does not Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR and Mr. MOSES TAYLOR send their dupes go and look into the Erie books, and give JAMES FISK, Jr., a certificate of character? They might as well do that as be guilty of the imposition of which they now stand convicted.

The truth is that this Committee was nothing more nor less than a disgraceful *fraud*, and if any sycophantic organ of the Ring pretends to defend the members of it because they are "respectable men," let it at the same time answer these questions: If the City accounts are faithfully kept, why are we left to depend upon any Committee of private citizens for a statement concerning them? Why has there been no Controller's report for nearly three years? As for Mr. ASTOR'S "respectability," what on earth can that prove in the teeth of the fact that he willfully played into the hands of TWEED and his gang at the very moment the public wished to turn them out? Respectable men, especially when they are very wealthy, have done many mean acts are now. Some members of this Committee wished to see WOODFORD defeated, for obvious reasons. Others were mere tools—they dared not disobey the Controller's invitation, which to them was very like a command. It was, in reality, Mr. ASTOR who got up the Committee—he went personally to the chief members of it, and asked them to "oblige" him by serving. He knew very well, or he would not be a man of intelligence, that it was a sheer impossibility for any set of men to make a proper investigation into the City accounts in the time and manner proposed to him. He knew just as well that what was demanded from the Controller was *an audited report in accordance with the law*, not a tramped-up report from a careless committee. Let the 85,000 citizens who voted against the City Ring remember, whenever they pass Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S house, the nature of their obligations to him. Those of them who are conversant with practical affairs of business would like very much to know how he managed to examine the complicated accounts of the City in six hours. The tax-payers generally will bear in mind that if Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR have done nothing else for the City, they have helped to fasten upon us the rule of a clique which plunders us of millions a year, and have furthermore voluntarily pledged their honor to the statement that we have an honest City Government. Mr. TWEED'S fortune, according to the *World*, represents no more than the amount of money of which he has "swindled" the public. Why does not Mr. TWEED, as well as JAMES FISK, Jr., get Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR to freshen up his character a little with an application of whitewash? After what we have seen, no one can doubt that Mr. ASTOR would be quite ready for the task.

The World and Judge Woodruff.

The fact that the *World* has been induced to turn its attention toward the Judiciary will occasion some surprise to lawyers and thinking men. Notwithstanding its phillipics in the Spring, we have found it impossible during the recent canvass to extract from it a remark, not to say a word, of censure in regard to the most outrageous proceedings of the Ring Judges. Now, however, it has turned its attention to the administration of justice, and evinces its capacity for criticism by attacking one of the purest and most learned Judges in the United States.

What is the offense for which Judge WOODRUFF is arraigned? Neither more nor less than the performance of his duty in the case of a repeater, who, although deprived of the right of suffrage by a conviction for felony, fraudulently registered in several different districts. Judge WOODRUFF is assailed because he administered the law with more promptness, and with a more earnest and peremptory demeanor, than was agreeable to the Ring, whom the *World* basely obeys. The case was one in which the law had been violently contested; its constitutionality had been made a party matter; and the question of its execution was already the cause of much public excitement. It was most important for the interests of the people and of justice that the provisions of this law should receive a speedy judicial construction, and any Court would have been greatly to blame if, while entertaining no doubt upon the correctness of its conclusions, it had not rendered an immediate decision.

Judge WOODRUFF is further assailed because he allowed Mr. NOAH DAVIS, the United States District-Attorney, to urge the immediate passing of sentence upon this "unfortunate" repeater. And Mr. DAVIS is charged with having been impertinent and unprofessional because he made the application. On the other hand, the *World* insists that the case of MCLAUGHLIN affords ground for condemnation, because the Court permitted itself to be asked to defer the sentence. As it objects equally to promptitude and delay, we should like to know wherein Judge WOODRUFF really offended. But we are told that the Court—which, by the by, consisted of Judge BLATCHFORD as well as Judge WOODRUFF—did not take time to write its opinion. The real question is, however, whether the opinion itself was or was not tenable and just. The answer is, that the opinion was in all respects unimpeachable. The fact that it was promptly rendered adds to its merit and value. Nor was there anything in it discourteous to the opposing counsel. Indeed, Judge WOODRUFF, at several points, alluded to the "great ingenuity and ability" they had displayed.

However unpleasant it may be to the *World* to see justice vindicated in the case of one who converts the right of suffrage into a pretext for fraud, the circumstance was regarded by the public with unmixed gratification. The spectacle of a Court which did not hesitate to mete out justice speedily to offenders against the law, brought relief to the residents of this City. It reminded them, by contrast, of the crammed pigeon-holes of the local District-Attorney's office—of the criminals who, released under suspended sentence, straw bail, or without any reason other than that afforded by political influence, so kindly take care of our municipal rights. There was consolation in the fact that Federal law was doing for us what local law had failed to do—that a Judge of the United States dispensed the justice which New-York Judges had too long withheld. The feeling on this subject is too universal and too strong to render necessary any vindication of Judge WOODRUFF. Our citizens know him, and they also know his assailants. A laborious life devoted to the study of the law, and long years of judicial experience in the Courts of this State, are qualifications which have earned for him his present judicial position, and have established his reputation as a Judge without fear and without reproach,—a Judge whom no desire for personal aggrandisement, and no feeling of political ambition, could turn from the straight path of duty.

In his action in the cases under the Federal election law, Judge WOODRUFF has done nothing that was not in strict accordance with custom and the settled precedents of criminal law. The attack now made upon him has its origin in a desire to prevent, and not to promote, the honest administration of justice. The party for which the *World* speaks is furious because his decisions upheld the purity of the ballot-box against all its devices. But what is to be said for a journal which during the late canvass licked the boots of the men whom it called thieves and swindlers a few months ago—which denounced two notorious Judges for "selling justice at a price"—and now, at the instigation of the infamous Ring, goes out of its way to assume a Judge who is not to be turned aside from his duty by bribes or threats? What right has such a paper thus to insult the true and faithful servants of the public?

Is the Tide Turning?

The recapture of Orleans is a success the moral effect of which in France cannot be overestimated. It forms the first substantial achievement of a gloomy and unbroken series of reverses. It has, moreover, been gained by freshly-organized and imperfectly disciplined troops, and will do more than six months of drilling to infuse confidence into the men hastily collected from the farm and workshop, to defend their country in the hour of her darkest trial. Defeat after defeat has failed to break the spirit of the French nation. They have refused to believe that the grandsons of the men who, a hundred years ago, carried the victorious eagles over Europe, and left the memory of their conquest from the Elbe to the Adriatic, could have so degenerated as to be subdued in a single campaign. The rest of the world has looked on in wonder at the collapse of a great nation, but has long ago concluded that the wisest course for the rulers of France was to bow to the inevitable. The first achievement of the Army of the Loire makes the prospect of their doing so more distant than ever, and by arousing the emulation of the garrison of Paris, the Army of the North, and the other sections of the national defenders that are sufficiently organized to appear in the field, may lead to partial successes, whose effect in prolonging the war is as certain as their final result is doubtful.

No sane man out of France believes that, single-handed, she can shake off the iron grasp of the invader. Time is against the Prussians, in so far as it brings them nearer to the rigors of Winter; but time is also against France, as it brings Paris face to face with approaching starvation. There is a specious sort of promise in the idea of the armies slowly organizing in the Provinces being marched simultaneously to the relief of Paris, and operating against the besiegers in conjunction with the four hundred thousand armed men behind the walls. But, admitting that the soldiers of the Republic may compare with those of Germany in what Gen. TROCHU calls the motive power of an army, *i. e.*, in devotion, self-sacrifice and discipline, how inferior they are in what the same authority defines as the mechanism or material force, need not be stated. The soldiers of the Empire were inferior to their opponents in both these essential requisites, and while the patriotic aspect which the struggle has now assumed may supply them with what was wanting of the first, it would require years to remove their inferiority in the second.

After all, the true significance of a gleam of returning success to France will be its effect upon the Great Powers who are watching, with profound interest, the progress of the conflict. Coming at such a time, the somewhat unceremonious rebuff administered by Count BISMARCK to Austria may lead to important results. We have previously expressed an opinion that there were diplomatic reasons behind the refusal of the Provisional Government to accept the Prussian terms of armistice. The obvious coolness which at present exists between Prussia and both Austria and Russia, leads to the belief that communications boding no good to the Prussian plan of conquest have passed between these Powers and France. To aid in establishing a Republic would be a very ungrateful task to both the Empires, but the apparent impotence of the French people themselves has hitherto been the most powerful obstacle to any foreign alliance. A conviction that personal interest and international policy alike favored intervention might have overcome the first scruple; nothing but some proofs to the contrary could dispute the second. No one can doubt that Austria views with serious and well-grounded alarm the rapid accomplishment of Prussian supremacy in Germany. Indications have not been wanting that closer relations have been lately forming between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. While Russia, personally, has less to fear from a victorious Germany than she would have had from a French Empire which had secured the left bank of the Rhine, she cannot be insensible to the danger of the Pan-Germanism, which justifies the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, being extended to her Baltic provinces, and may likewise feel little disposed to see France sink to the level of a second-rate Power. That any actual alliance has been formed between either of the eastern Powers and France, is as a piece of news obviously unfounded. But that there are some indications pointing that way is no less clear.

Enforcing the Law.

The violators of the Federal Election law make a slight miscalculation when they assume that because the election is over the offences committed in connection with it will pass unpunished. The proper authorities are still diligently searching for information relating to infractions of the law, whether perpetrated by repeaters and other fraudulent voters, or by inspectors or other officers employed at the polls. It is believed that few illegal votes were actually polled—the professional repeaters having for the most part shrunk in fear from the final test. The cases that did occur were isolated, save in one or two districts. There is little doubt, however, that various frauds were practiced in the count of the State ticket; in some instances ballots were included that were not polled and in others votes were transferred to candidates not entitled to them. We have published evidence of the latter fraud, and further inquiry adds to its extent.

It is important that persons who are able to testify in regard to frauds, whether committed by officers or by private citizens, shall communicate with the United States Marshal without delay. Illegal registration and illegal voting—wrongful acts, whether of omission or commission, by inspectors during or after the polls—and all other incidents at variance with the purity of the ballot-box, are matters in regard to which specific information will yet be valuable. The law has already worked well. But its efficiency will be increased if every man who is cognizant of offences against it will aid the authorities in bringing the offenders to justice.

Wane of Confidence in American Railroad Securities.

A contemporary extracts from a letter of an eminent English banker a passage which undoubtedly reflects the feeling that predominates among the capitalists of Europe. The banker had been asked by one of our financiers to aid in promoting an American enterprise, to the real claims of which he offers no objection. He declines, however, to furnish the assistance sought, on the ground that "the temper of the English public" is for the moment inimical to American undertakings. The Erie scandals are adduced as one of the chief causes of this feeling, which is represented as "likely to continue until Messrs. FISK and GOULD shall have been ousted by law from their present position."

The banker whose words we quote is not the first to tell us of the effect produced upon the moneyed classes of Europe by the transactions of the Erie Ring, and the impunity accorded to them by the New-York Courts. These transactions would have made confidence impossible had their pecuniary results been confined to this country. Overissues of stock, a reckless perversion of power, corrupt legislation in the interest of common swindlers, and a systematic tampering with the administration of law, are occurrences that would naturally destroy all faith in the condition or management of the Erie corporation. But distant observers do not nicely discriminate. What has happened in the case of the Erie—they argue with a logic that is quite excusable—may happen in other corporations. The breed of Fisks and Gouldes may multiply under the fostering influence of New-York law; and corruption in the Legislature and connivance by the Courts may shelter them from the consequences. The fact that European investors suffer directly from the frauds, and from the maladministration of justice, imparts to the feeling described by the London banker an intensity and a specific shape most injurious to the credit of American undertakings. The European public see that crimes, which in their Courts would be followed with penal servitude, here escape all punishment,—that swindlers who would there be consigned to the fellowship of felons, here boast of the ownership of Judges, sit with ROTHSCHILD'S agent on a public platform, and participate in the councils of a great political party. Is it surprising that confidence is so far shaken as to destroy the chances of obtaining the financial co-operation which meritorious enterprises would otherwise possess? The good and the bad are confounded in foreign opinion. Corporations that are fraudulently managed are associated in the foreign mind with corporations that are honestly managed,—and the latter pay in their embarrassment some of the penalties which the former alone should suffer.

Other transactions are coming to light which will certainly not improve the prospect. The Central Pacific Railroad Company is the subject of litigation in a California Court, under circumstances which will still further impair confidence in the integrity of enterprises whose management ought to be above suspicion. An original stockholder of the Company sues certain of the original directors, and charges against them a series of operations, not unheard of in other instances, but specially notable in this, because of the enormous amounts involved. The plaintiff in the suit alleges that the directors, whom he makes defendants, having absolute control of lands, securities, and moneys of the Company, awarded to themselves contracts for construction and equipment, at rates exceeding by two hundred per cent. those obtainable in other quarters. The excess of cost which thus passed into the pockets of men occupying the position of trustees of a vast enterprise, is alleged to have been not less than seven millions. This gain, however, was a trifle compared with that which followed. Other contracts were awarded in the same manner to the same parties, which brought them—as the plaintiff avers—two hundred millions above the fair prices for the work performed. Nor did the directors commence to lay before any regular meeting of the stockholders particulars of transactions in which they were thus deeply interested. It is stated that there has been no such meeting since 1866,—and consequently no opportunity of getting to the bottom of affairs that excite suspicions which cannot be confined to the Central Pacific. This is clearly a case in which the Astor Whitewashing Committee would be very useful.

It would be bad enough if the tendency of these incidents was simply to turn aside American investors from securities which should rank among the choicest. If that were all, the consequences would indeed be unpleasant, and to many most costly, but general interests would not suffer. But the mischief cannot be so restricted. The foreign money market is closed against enterprises the execution of which is, in a large degree, contingent upon the acquisition of foreign capital. Projects of great intrinsic excellence, some of them of national importance, are obstructed by the inability of their promoters to obtain abroad succor essential to their success. The circumstance may not be an unmitigated evil. Inability to borrow may extinguish some worthless schemes, and lessen possible financial embarrassment. But the benefit thus secured is small in comparison with the injury inflicted upon substantial undertakings, and the discredit reflected upon American enterprises, as estimated by the cautious capitalists of Europe. It would be interesting to have the opinion of the house of ROTHSCHILDS on this subject.

MINOR TOPICS.

Since the election, the *World* has been carrying on a sort of insane vendetta against all who have happened to offend it. To be abused by the *World* is one sure sign that a man has done his duty—and, therefore, Judge WOODRUFF and Postmaster JONES are not likely to suffer by any attacks upon them from that quarter. Yesterday this unscrupulous journal stated that the Postmaster had used his office for party purposes. In any case this would be an incident charge, coming from the organ of a faction which has not scrupled to withdraw the Police from the service of the public, and employ it in breaking the law for their private purposes. As a matter of fact, the Postmaster has kept clear of all political complications. He sent out the Mayor's circular in precisely the same way that he sent out the Republican test-letters for repeaters. It was not within his authority to refuse to transmit either documents, and he showed no more favor to the Republican Committee than he did to the Mayor.—One word more. If Superintendent KELSO does not wish to be reckoned among the most unpopular men in New-York, he will get the *World* to discontinue praising him for "doing his duty" during the elections. That paper attacks one of the most upright Judges in the land, who has been strictly impartial, while bespattering with its applause a Police Superintendent who has thus far distinguished himself solely by his obsequiousness to the Tammany Ring. Poor JOURDAN was an honest man, who tried to do his duty, regardless of the dictation of TWEED, SWEENY & Co. His successor seems ambitious to leave a very different record behind him, and with the *World's* help he will succeed.

We fear that the hope of having secured a Republican majority in the Assembly must now be abandoned. The Albany *Journal* still claims a tie, but our own figures give to the Democrats a majority of two, with a probability of one or two additions. One of these, it is understood, will be obtained by counting out TWOMBLY, the Republican elected in the Seventh District in this City. Was it with a knowledge of this purpose that the *Argus* fixed the Democratic majority at four? With the loss of the Assembly ends the chance of bringing Mr. Controller CONNOLLY to an account, and of otherwise holding the Democracy in check. They are now our absolute masters. The only advantage of which is, that controversy as to the responsibility for whatever legislation Erie may demand, and whatever rascality the Democracy may perpetrate, will be impossible. They are at liberty to execute their own sweet will.

The average English M. P. exhibits a capacity for saying stupid things with a sublime unconsciousness of their stupidity, which we believe to be unique among modern orators. A Mr. GILPIN, who has the honor of representing Northampton, solemnly announced the other night to a sympathetic audience that radicalism was the cause of the present war. With the pleonastic force of the true after-dinner oration, the Ex-Emperor is stigmatized as a "despot and a tyrant," and unless the cable greatly misrepresents the worthy M. P., a bewildered auditory were left to imagine that the war was a sort of monstrous progeny sprung from the unnatural union of autocracy and radicalism.

We think that a good many educated people might be found who, severely interrogated, would confess that their knowledge of the town of Lille begins and ends with the fact of its being the place where, according to his well-known ballad, THACKERAY lay "in pawn" for want of the wherewithal to pay his hotel bill. Lille has, however, established a new claim to the notice of the world in notifying, through its Common Council, that a Marshal of France "signally lied," and in giving fresh emphasis to its wrath by "indignantly spurring the lie." The credibility of BAZAINE is not likely to be improved by the vote of the City Council of Lille, and their emphatic condemnation gives but a faint echo of the anathemas which will long be heard in France against the man who sullied the fame of the "virgin fortress" of Metz.

Washington estimates fix the Republican strength in the next House of Representatives at 147 votes, and the strength of the opposition at 86. The current dispatches indicate a larger Democratic gain in last Tuesday's elections than is conceded in this statement of the result. Supposing the anticipations expressed in regard to the elections yet to be held to be verified, it is not improbable that the Democratic vote will reach 100—reducing that of the Republicans to 143. The majority may not admit of the arbitrary measures which a contempt for the minority has sometimes engendered, but it will be ample for all the proper purposes of a policy framed with reference to the general interests of the country.

The cruel prejudice against color, which was at once a result and a source of strength to slavery, retains its force most in the old Border States. The anti-negro feeling influences political action more in Kentucky than in Alabama—more in Maryland than in Georgia. In Kentucky it inspires demands for a reversal of the results of the war, and in Maryland it seems to have driven numbers from the Republican ranks. If the statements of the Baltimore *American* are correct, hostility to the black race extinguished common sense in the minds of many white men, professed adherents to the Republican Party. They would not vote in the negro's company. In the reconstructed States, white people have learned to be wise. There the anxiety is not to vote against the negro, but to utilize him on either side. Maryland will some day be ashamed of its folly.

The remarks of the Newark *Advertiser*, concerning the tendency of Tammany's rule to drive multitudes of our worthiest citizens into New-Jersey, express a natural exultation over a fact which New-Yorkers have good reason to deplore. The marked rise in the value of New-Jersey real estate, the growth of manufacturing industry in Newark, the rapid improvement of Orange, Englewood and places on other lines of railroad, and the cultivation and comfort which pre-eminently characterize the towns and villages which have sprung into prominence as by magic,—are all traceable to the influx of New-Yorkers. The *Advertiser* truly describes the causes that are thus building up its State. They are claimed most valuable to it, and those which this City can least spare. But the tide will continue to flow, and New-Jersey will continue to prosper at our expense.

Without attempting to prejudge the merits of the case against the so-called Dr. EVANS, we may say that it is a very fine commentary upon the local administration of justice to watch the lenienaya which characterizes the whole prosecution against him. Here is a man charged with one of the gravest of criminal offenses, nominally released upon bail, but actually without giving any bail at all,—being practically at liberty, under the supervision of the Coroner's messenger. No more convincing proof could be had of the utter callousness with which many of our local officials have come to regard such crimes as those charged against "Dr." EVANS, than proceedings so informal as have attended his detention. He is now in safe keeping; but for the accident of a fresh charge against him, he would still be free to carry on his "profession."

Amusements—Notes and Announcements.

MATINEES TODAY.

Matinee performances will occur today at the places now mentioned: At Niblo's, where "The Bohemian Girl" is to be sung; at the Grand Opera-house, where "Le Petit Faust" is to be given; at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where "Man and Wife" will be played; at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, where "Mary Stuart" will be performed; at Booth's, where "Rip Van Winkle" will be rendered; at Lina Edwin's, where "Too Much for Good Nature," "The Blind Beggars," and "Aladdin" are to constitute the bill; at the Olympic, where "Wee Willie Winkie" is to be applauded; at Wood's, where "Lurline" will be interpreted, and finally at the New-York Circus, where the usual excellent and varied entertainment will be offered.

MR. FAVARGER'S READING.

The second in the series of French readings by Mr. A. A. FAVARGER, at the hall of the Union League Club, took place yesterday afternoon. The change of hour from the evening to the afternoon had a marked effect in the largely-increased number of ladies present, and in the consequent absence of demonstrative applause by which such audiences are characterized. The appreciation of the reading was not lessened, however. The programme was made with care and discrimination, and it embraced selections from St. LAMBERT, CORNEILLE, MOLIERE, LAMARTINE, VICTOR HUGO, BERANGER and COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE. M. FAVARGER read the passionate scenes in the first and second acts of "Le Cid" with good effect, and presented the conscience-stricken Cain as exhibited in VICTOR HUGO'S *La Conscience; ou Caïn*, with great fidelity. The next reading will be given on the afternoon of Nov. 19 at the same hall.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, organist, and a quartette of men's voices, comprising Messrs. TEATCHER, ROCKWOOD, AIKEN and CARY, will perform at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today at 4 o'clock.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Lecture on the Scientific Basis of Morality—All Mankind Guided by Selfishness.

The Liberal Club met last evening at Plimpton Hall. Mr. W. R. ORKENY read an interesting paper on the subject of "A Scientific Basis of Morality." He said that the object of the paper was to show that all mankind were actuated by motives of self-interest, and that when these motives were guided by ignorance, that the result was misery and vice, while, if guided by enlightenment, they result in happiness and virtue. The selfish principle is the spur to human progress, as is shown in the vast works of science, literature and art which are produced through its impulse. The self-interest of all producers leads to the satisfaction of the wants of all consumers. He said that self-interest is the motive power of even charity and benevolence; that though self-interest and others' interest are identical, the latter can be secured only through an effort to secure the former, because each is the best judge of what is his own welfare; that those who pretend to be guided by a love of others are often knaves, sometimes fools, and always mistaken; that the abuses of selfishness should not condemn the principle, any more than the abuse of any faculty should be cited as a reason for its destruction; that self-interest is a moral power because honesty is the best policy, and that virtue is enlightened selfishness, and vice benighted selfishness. He said that what is called self-denial is, in most cases, but concealed self-gratification; that if it were not for selfishness, we should not be able to acquire anything to give away; and that, though there is often an apparent divergence, between duty and interest, there is no real difference; that we need not to destroy selfishness, but to enlighten it, and thus secure the most potent force of human nature to aid morality.

Dr. LAMBERT said that the lecture was not one on self-interest, but rather one on philological education. The lecturer gave them a series of truisms with which he did not quarrel.

Dr. EDWARDS considered that the lecture related to free trade and nothing else. He condemned the system of morals which the lecturer advocated.

Mr. BULL, the President, was very much disappointed with the paper read that evening. He believes in the militarian system—that man belongs to the whole human race as well as to himself.

Mr. GARDNER, the Secretary, held that self-interest was not a motive power, but an index, as when a man's chain of events. Since man as an individual does not exist, for we are closely interlocked between our forefathers and our descendants, that we move only by prior impulse communicated to our progenitors and ourselves, hence we mistake, the effect (action) for the cause.

The meeting finally adjourned.

Interesting Meetings in the Thirteenth-Street Welsh Church.

A series of very interesting meetings are being held in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in East Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Following a custom which prevails on the other side of the Atlantic, this congregation has invited a number of prominent Welsh clergymen from various parts of the country to come and spend a few evenings with them, for the purpose of interchanging views on vital religious questions of the day. The first of these meetings was held last evening, and was numerously attended. The subject chosen by the Church was "The personal efforts of professing Christians essential to the development and growth of religion in the soul." The speakers were Revs. HOWELL POWELL, pastor; Mr. WILLIAMS, of Utica; JONES, of Princeton; GRIFF

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

Reported Majorities by Doolittle—Hoffman's Majority Apparently About 31,500.

Woodford		Hoffman	
Allegheny	2500	New-York	21,000
Broome	1200	Kings	23,545
Cattaraugus	1800	Albany	1700
Cayuga	2400	Chemung	874
Chautauqua	2200	Clinton	600
Chenango	1100	Columbia	197
Cortland	1200	Erie	1500
Delaware	900	Greene	875
Dutchess	1733	Fulton	300
Essex	460	Montgomery	200
Franklin	700	Putnam	151
Genesee	1100	Queens	2191
Hamilton	200	Rensselaer	1500
Herkimer	900	Richmond	2500
Jefferson	1400	Rockland	900
Lewis	140	Schenectady	80
Livingston	1071	Schoharie	1400
Madison	1500	Seneca	520
Monroe	800	Sullivan	700
Niagara	700	Ulster	1175
Oneida	1500	Westchester	1800
Onondaga	2000		
Ontario	800	Total	56,033
Orange	300		
Orleans	1227		
Oswego	3068		
Otsego	95		
St. Lawrence	6000		
Saratoga	885		
Schuyler	83		
Steuben	800		
Suffolk	196		
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1000		
Warren	200		
Washington	1800		
Wayne	1400		
Wyoming	1000		
Yates	300		
Total	48,521		
Majority for Hoffman			21,512

The Result in Delaware County—A Republican Majority of 900.

HANDEN, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Below please find the result of Tuesday's election so far as heard from in Delaware County, N. Y.:

	Majorities. Woodford.	Hoffman.
Andes	102	
Bovina	27	
Colchester	87	
Davenport		(1st dist.) 42
Delhi	232	
Franklin	216	
Hamden	40	
Hancock	6	
Hartwick		
Meredith		(1st dist.) 15
Masonville	27	
Meredith	87	
Middletown		
Roxbury		
Sidney		
Stamford		
Tompkins		
Walton	255	

Both members of Assembly in the county are elected, a gain of one. The county will give about 800 for Woodford. M. B. WILLIAMS.

ILLINOIS.

Gen. Farnsworth Claims His Election by 3,000 Majority—The Legislature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, telegraphs to his friends in this city: "I am elected by nearly 3,000 majority. Only half our vote was polled."

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The present indications are that in the new Illinois Legislature just elected, the Republicans will have ten majority in the Senate and about twenty-five in the House. There is nothing more reliable than the previous reports as to the results in the Fourth Congressional District. The chances still seem in favor of HAWLEY, Republican. A special from Mattoon says that Col. MOORE is certainly elected to Congress from the Seventh District by 200 majority.

MISSOURI.

Brown's Majority Between 35,000 and 40,000—The Legislature Democratic.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Complete returns from this county give BROWN 17,256, MCCLURG 46,730; BROWN's majority, 12,524. Fifty-four counties give BROWN 41,795, MCCLURG 10,884; majority for BROWN, 30,911. These indicate that BROWN's majority in the State will reach from 35,000 to 40,000. The Republicans claims to have returns and estimates from 95 counties. The following is the result for the Legislature: House—Democrats, 67; fusion, 15; Liberals, 16; Republicans, 20. Senate—Democrats, 7; fusion, 7; Liberals, 1; Republicans, 2. The Liberals have their County Marshal, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for the Court of Criminal Correction. The Democrats have all the other county offices by handsome majorities, including Judges of the Circuit Court.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Returns from the State indicate BROWN's majority to be 35,000, and that it may reach 40,000. HAYNES, regular Republican, was elected in the Fourth District by a small majority. The city has filed suits against different parties to whom EMIL SUESSEX, the late defaulter in the City Treasury, had loaned money to the extent of $22,000.

A Complete List of Congressmen Elected.

A special dispatch from St. Louis gives the following statement of the Congressmen elected in Missouri on Tuesday:

1. Erastus Wells, Democrat.
2. Gustavus A. Finkelnburg, Liberal Rep.
3. James R. McCormick, Democrat.
4. William E. Gilmore, Liberal Republican.
5. Samuel S. Burdett, Republican.
6. Abraham Comingo, Democrat.
7. Isaac C. Parker, Republican.
8. J. L. K. Hayward, Republican, probably.
9. Andrew King, Democrat, probably.

VIRGINIA.

The Latest List of Congressmen Elect.

The Richmond papers, of Democratic sympathies, claim that the following is the delegation elected to Congress from Virginia:

1. John Critcher, Conservative.
2. James H. Platt, Republican.
3. Charles H. Porter, Republican.
4. W. H. H. Stowell, Republican.
5. R. T. W. Duke, Conservative.
6. John T. Harris, Conservative.
7. R. E. Bragg, Conservative.
8. William Terry, Conservative.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 11.—Highland County gives 161 majority for HARRIS, the Conservative nominee, and Alleghany County, 19. Returns show a majority for HARRIS in the Sixth District of 103 over the combined vote of GRAY (Radical) and REYNOLDS (Independent.) Much feeling was manifested in the canvass, but there has been no disturbance whatever.

KANSAS.

Republican Majority, 18,000—The Legislature Four-Fifths Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 11.—The Republican majority in this State is about 18,000. In the Senate there will probably be only one Democrat, and he is anti-Clark. Leavenworth County gives a Republican majority on the Congressional and State tickets. Only two counties, Cherokee and Crawford—are known to have gone Democratic. The Legislature is four-fifths Republican. The election indicates that CLARK will have no show for an election to the United States Senate. The result in the counties that have gone Democratic is due to the question relating to neutral lands, in which they are both interested. In Leavenworth there has been much personal feeling in regard to local offices.

NEVADA.

The State Democratic—The Lieutenant-Governor and Congressman Republican—A Close Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Nevada election returns come in slowly. It is generally believed the Democrats have carried the State, except for Lieutenant-Governor and member of Congress. SLINGERLAND, Republican, for the former, and FITCH, Republican, for the latter position, are thought to be elected. It will require the official vote, however, to decide the election.

FLORIDA.

A Riot at Lake City—Conservative Convention and Lieutenant-Governor Probably Elected.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 11.—There was a small riot here the night before the election, caused by the negroes, with arms, parading the streets. Thirty or forty shots were fired. Two negroes were slightly wounded. None of the whites were hurt. The negroes had shot-guns and muskets, and the whites had pistols. After firing a volley into the whites the negroes dispersed. The election throughout the State passed off quietly. Both parties worked hard. The returns, up to today, indicate that the Conservatives have carried the State, electing their Congressman and Lieutenant-Governor. Seven strong Republican counties give them 2,700 majority. Ten Conservative counties give a Conservative majority of 2,000. Sixteen other Conservative counties to hear from will place them ahead of the Republicans. Both Houses of the Legislature are Conservative.

ALABAMA.

The State Democratic—An Equal Division of the Congressional Delegation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—About fifty-one counties heard from, and the Democrats have 1,800 majority. The remaining fourteen counties will give about 5,000 more Democratic majority. The Democrats elect sixty members of the Legislature out of 100, and probably five more. The following are elected to Congress:

1. Turner, norm. Rad.
2. Buckley, Rad.
3. Handley, Dem.
4. Hayes, Rad.
5. Dox, Dem.
6. Sloss, Dem.

MICHIGAN.

The Defeat of Mr. Driggs in the Sixth District of Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 10.

In the Sixth District, as we have feared might be the case, we lose a Congressman, Mr. DRIGGS being defeated by Judge SUTHERLAND, who is, however, constitutionally ineligible to the position; indeed, we do not see how the Board of State Canvassers can consider his vote under the Constitution of the State, which declares that no person shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature who is a defaulter to the public. Judge SUTHERLAND is a gentleman of ability and culture, and with the exception of his Democratic politics, would do the State no discredit in Congress. The most unfortunate dissension in the Sixth District, which has reduced the majority of Mr. DRIGGS, was one of the worst of its kind. It had been several years festering, and at last attained a virulence that no medicament of the political doctors could heal. In five of the counties of the district, and they the most important and populous ones, the Republican organization was fairly turned against Mr. DRIGGS, and in all sections of the district leading Republicans were led to commit themselves against him. In every respect the situation was most unfortunate, and if either party to the trouble could have foreseen the bitterness and result, they would have united upon a third candidate. Mr. DRIGGS made an active canvass, and had some valuable help from outside of his district, but the tide had set too strongly against him. His opponents, anticipating that he might again be a candidate, had made a considerable fight against him in the Republican Nominating Convention last, and throughout he labored under all the disadvantages of a defensive canvass.

So far as our information extends, the Republicans on both sides were weary of the contest before election day came. It is the first trouble of a great magnitude in the Republican Party in this State, and we trust it will be the last.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-York Politics and New-Jersey Real Estate.

From the Newark Advertiser, Nov. 11.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, this morning, in a calm and sensible review of the results of Tammany rule in that City, throws out a suggestion which interests us as Jerseymen, and almost moves us to wish politely for the continuance of bad government in the Metropolis. Yet it is as true as it is hard and harsh. The TIMES says:

"There is another face which can by no means be omitted from consideration. We refer to the enormous exodus of persons with small or moderate means, to whom the City, under Tammany's administration, really forms a less desirable abiding-place. The thousands who, in the last two years, have transported their homes to New-Jersey, have been driven hence by exorbitant rents and taxation. They would find it more convenient to remain here, but they cannot do so without making sacrifices for which they are not prepared. Living is too expensive for them, and a very large percentage of the cost of living arises from the taxes and assessments resulting from corruption in the government."

The remainder of the article is a vivid but not exaggerated description of the influence of taxation upon rents, and, if upon rents, on all other expenditures, of the enormous taxation in that City, now, let us add, $35 per capita, of the steady driving out of the City of all that middle class who constitute the real strength of a community, so that only the very rich, and the very poor, and the very debased remain upon Manhattan Island, until the City, under this system of personal government, has become one of palaces and hovels, and concludes with the following pregnant paragraph:

"The class that remains, the wealthy capitalists, the successful manufacturers, the thrifty mechanic and the struggling clerk—furnish the multitude who are reclaiming wives, building towns and villages, and giving to Jersey its rapid growth in New-Jersey. Miracles have contributed greatly to prosperity there. The intelligence and enterprise which our masters tax out of the City have already reclaimed over fifty square miles of Jersey territory. What that State has gained, WOODFORD and the New-York Republicans missed on Tuesday."

This is true as Gospel, and the current of New-York politics assures us that their influence—so baleful for the great City and so healthful for us—is not likely to change. Yet many New-Yorkers of the class whom we rejoice to welcome are drifting over here by thousands. They come with liberal hands, establish themselves in comfortable homes in the outskirts of Newark, in Orange, Clinton, Woodside or Belleville, and find there a more easy life, with more chance of enjoyment, with easier income and egress to and from business, with a purer law and a smaller taxation than they can hope for in New-York. Tammany is New-Jersey's great gain. Its exiles, driven out by hard taxation, are crowning every hillside with villas and cottages, and around us the farms are becoming villages and streets are driven through the woods to make place for the new comers. And they are a population, too, worth having, the quiet people, fond of the courtesies of life and society, given to church-going and pleasant intercourse, holding records and wealth enough to build up local pride, and in every way adding to the permanent wealth of good and sound old Essex, Hudson, and Bergen.

The election of Tuesday was a fresh invitation to this class to come over into Jersey, and correspondingly improve the value of our real estate. Tammany said they are to New-York and be robbed. New-Jersey says come over the rivers and find pure laws, honest judiciary and quiet homes. If we rejoice at the grand Republican result of the election in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, we plead guilty also to some selfish satisfaction in the Tammany triumph in New-York. It builds up our interests, makes us materially more prosperous, sends to us those whom we are glad to see coming, gives us more rapid and frequent railway communication, augments the prices of our real estate, and in all ways increases our comfort. We happen to know an instance of a gentleman who unwisely accepted a salary of $4,000 per annum in New-York which compelled him to live there. He was a pleasant position, but a few weeks ago he abandoned it for a $2,000 place in the country. He was a Democrat, but Tammany burst him out, so he himself confessed.

Official Vote of Essex County, N. J.—A Republican Triumph.

The Board of Canvassers of Essex County, N. J., met yesterday for the purpose of counting the Votes of the county. The total Congressional vote of Newark was 10,307 for HALSEY, against 7,035 for CLEVELAND. Mr. ANEAS FITZPATRICK, the candidate of the Young Democracy, received 5 votes. The various towns in the county give Hill, the Republican candidate, a majority, a total of 3,821, being a majority of 1,210 over Rafferty. The vote in the various Assembly Districts was as follows: First—Benzay, Rep., 1,379; Mead, Dem., 889; Second—Condit, Rep., 1,359; Williams, Dem., 1,245; Third—Kitchell, Rep., 1,064; Holmes, Dem., 670; Fourth—Foy, Rep., 1,821; Engle, Dem., 904; Fifth—Howe, Rep., 1,856; Booth, Dem., 1,078; Sixth—Heinisch, Rep., 1,628; Vale, Dem., 1,061; Seventh—Wilson, Rep., 1,911; Moore, Dem., 697; Eighth—Ripley, Rep., 1,897; Ward, Dem., 1,327; Ninth—Enrich, Rep., 1,207; Edwin, Dem., 1,291.

It is understood that the next Legislature will either abolish the Police Commission altogether or make it a non-partisan body. At present it is Democratic.

OTHER STATES.

The Tennessee Congressional Delegation—Partial Results in Arkansas—The Riots in Baton Rouge.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—The Representatives elected to Congress from Tennessee are: R. B. Butler, Horace Maynard, R. R. Garrett, John W. Brigge, J. Golladay, W. C. Whitehouse, R. B. Caldwell and W. W. Vaughan.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* says HARRIS (Dem.) majority in the First District will be 7,000. SNIDER (Rep.) is probably elected in the Second District, and EDWARDS (Dem.) in the Third. The Democrats are confident of carrying the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The revenue-cutter *Wilderness* has gone to Baton Rouge to remove the riot prisoners to a place of security. Donaldsonville is quiet, and but little damage has been done by the fire.

Aid for the Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.

A charity ball in aid of the Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, is to be held at the Academy of Music, in the City, on the 16th of January next. In remembrance of the benevolent object, a large and fashionable attendance of ladies from our most fashionable, intelligent and wealthy circles, intends to the cause of humanity, met at the residence of Mrs. Judge ROSEWELT, Broadway, on Thursday of last week, after listening to a few well-timed remarks, in explanation of the object of meeting, proceeded to organize for action. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Ann Sampson, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. Col. H. Raymond; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Secretary, Miss Sarah Morris, Jr.

Mr. ROBERT MASTERTON accompanied by his wife and daughter, while driving through Fourth-avenue, Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon, met with a severe accident. One wheel of the vehicle got into an unprotected excavation in the street, when the horse started, upsetting the vehicle and precipitating the occupants into the street, with considerable violence. Mr. MASTERTON sustained a very bad fracture of the leigh. The horse was badly bruised.

Gunning's Umbrellas never fade or lose their color; they always retain their fresh and clean appearance. They are remarkably durable, and decidedly water-proof.—Mark.

E Marchand & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
FALL OVERCOATS AND FALL SUITS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS,
NEW STYLES.
—*Advertisement.*

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Entertaining Literary and Miscellaneous Readings.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW (Sunday, Nov. 13,) will contain, as usual, a quantity of literary and miscellaneous reading matter, in addition to all news of the world received by telegraph and mail and collected by our own correspondents and reporters, up to 3 o'clock in the morning. Its contents will include:

A STORY, with a quantity of short extracts from the best articles in the newest books, and domestic and foreign magazines, attractively arranged under the head of "Current Literature;"—

An entertaining article on PLAYING CARDS—How and where they are made, and to what extent; cards of different countries; ancient and modern styles; significance of the spots and pictures; facts not generally known;—

Another on DIVORCE LEGISLATION—The methods by which fraudulent decrees are obtained in the Courts; an insight into the peculiarities of the referee system, the triple league; divorce lawyers, referees and Judges; why not disbar?—

The usual quantity of NOTES AND COMMENTS, short paragraphs on queer subjects, discovered here and there in our domestic and foreign exchanges, specially prepared for the Sunday edition of the TIMES;—

EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, AND NOTES, on topics of the day, political, social and general;—

The MUSICAL and THEATRICAL NEWS and GOSSIP of the week, at home and abroad, with announcements of promised new attractions;—

MILITARY NOTES; summaries of FOREIGN and RELIGIOUS news, &c., &c.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation. It goes among the best class of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, and, in doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is, consequently, an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 5½ this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrapper, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the time of sailing; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News received at the Editorial Rooms of the Times; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading hotels in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in London.

Auction Sale of
116
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON
FIFTY-NINTH-ST.,
MADISON-AV.,
EIGHTH-AV.,
And adjoining streets.
THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK FRONTS.
Several parcels, having
FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET,
At auction
THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870,
AT 12 M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway,
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Don't Trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy so safe, prompt and thorough as HAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

Hirshmont Spring Water.
This water is a specific for all diseases of the kidneys, scrofulous and cancerous affections, and all impurities of the blood. A fresh supply just received by J. MILHAU'S SONS,
No. 180 Broadway.

Hotel Annunciator by Electricity.—The best in the world.
ELECTRIC HOUSE ANNUNCIATOR—Entirely new. Gold.
ELECTRIC SAFE.—All the burglars in New-York defied.
BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Ten years experience and never broken through.
E. HOLMES, No. 1 Murray-st.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine is "A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE" in the market in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but a natural black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

A Sciatica Cured and Chickering Grand Pianos for rent, or for sale on installments, WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

The Best in the Market.—If you want an elegant Gaslight Chandelier, go direct to the manufacturer, REPPENSCHEID, No. 110 Nassau-st. Price $2.

Geo. Brandreth, No. 302 Broadway.—Wafers and Bill Cards. Monogram Sp. New Series Established 1845.

Dyeing.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Tries (Established 50 years.) Office, 2 Vesey-st. Branch office, No. 2 East 14th-st., near University-place.

MARRIED.

BERTHOLF—GRANIS.—On Thursday, evening, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, ALFRED MILLER BERTHOLF to MARIE F. GRANIS, daughter of B. F. Granis, both of New-York.

GARDINER—JONES.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, JOHN LYON GARDINER, of Gardiner's Island, to Miss GERALDINE LIVINGSTON JONES, daughter of Oliver M. Jones, Esq., and great-granddaughter of the late James Brant Livingston.

KING—NEILSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., LL. D., FREDERIC KING, M. D., of Wilmington, N. C., to ANNIE, the fifth daughter of the late John Neilson, of this City.

MORRIS—MASON.—On Thursday, evening, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Mitchwich, assisted by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., LEWIS MORRIS, of Morrisania, to ANNIE, daughter of the late J. H. Ransom, Esq., all of this City.

MONEAMYE—SMITH.—At the First M. E. Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, by Rev. J. F. Yates, WM. D. L. MONEAMYE, M. D., of St. Louis, to ANNA D. W. Smith, daughter of G. G. Smith, Esq., of Kingston.

WHITSON—BURRAT.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. Hall, D. D., WILLIAM S. WHITSON to ELLEN L., daughter of Chas. H. Murray, Esq., all of Jersey City.

REGINOSE—MUDDERROW.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at Grace Church, Jersey City, by Rev. L. M. Rice and Rev. J. S. Rainey, HENRY M. REGINOSE, of Buffalo, to GRACE E., daughter of John Muddersow, of Jersey City.

WILLIAMS—DEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Geraldine Smith, by Rev. Dr. Booth, STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS, Jr., to MARGARET M., daughter of the late Benjamin G. Lee.

DIED.

AYLCOCK.—On Friday morning, FRANCES, infant son of Charles H. and Annie E. Aylcock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-st. Interment at Greenwood.

BORGAWEN.—On Thursday night, 10th inst., ALFRED M. BORGAWEN, aged 23 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 264 Kingston-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DEMON.—At Bergen Point, Comm. on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th inst., THOMAS DEMON, relict of Wm. Burr Dimon, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the late residence, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

FOOTE.—Nov. 10, HERSCHEL FOOTE, father of A. M. Foote, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Gilbert Kelsey, No. 264 Kingston-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GOULD.—At Glen, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1870, CHARLES GOULD, of this City.

Funeral will take place from the late residence, 22d-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GOLDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, MRS. SARAH GOLDEN, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 60 Whitehall-st.

JORDAN.—On Friday, the 11th inst., ALFRED, son of the late Thomas D. and Julia A. Jordan, in the 19th year of his age.

The Sun P. M. will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, John S. Kennedy, No. 12 Madison-avenue. Paris papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—At Little Rock, Ark., on Sunday, Nov. 6, JAMES B. LAWRENCE, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, Nov. 13, from the residence of his mother, Roxbury, Mass., on the arrival of the train leaving Boston at 12 M. Interment at Washington, D. C., A. W. NEBOSH, of this City, is the Executor of his estate.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREES AND SHRUBS.
PARSONS & CO.
Offer these in very large variety,
LAWN TREES, of very fine form,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, of the choicest kinds,
ROSES, very fine, by the 100 and 1,000,
RARE EVERGREENS, in more than 100 varieties,
RHODODENDRONS, the most beautiful of all hardy evergreens,
ARBOR VITÆ, and other hedge plants, by the 1,000,
DELAWARE GRAPES, at $100 per 1,000.
For catalogues, address as
FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y.

ANOTHER NEW STORY.
IN TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY,
AMOS CLARK,
Or the
MASTER BUILDER'S SECRET.
A TALE OF LIFE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
By FAIRFAX BALDWIN.
Commences in the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow morning. An immense extra edition will be issued. Apply early at the news-stands.

DAILY LINE OF PALACE CARS
TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 7,—WAGNER'S and PULLMAN'S luxurious Dining-room and Palace sleeping cars will leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 8 P. M., for St. Louis direct, via the "Great Wabash Route." Berths and accommodations secured at all principal ticket offices and at Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO., HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
offer their usual extensive and most fashionable assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, comprising every desirable article, many of which are new and elegant styles.
No. 113 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
STANDARD PRICE SEVENTY DOLLARS.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' IN GREAT VARIETY.
WARNOCK & CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY.

C. O. C. SEE WHAT $5 WILL DO.
BOOKS WILL BE OPENED
MONDAY, Nov. 14, for the sale of shares in the GREAT PREMIUM LAND SALE.
Shares $5 each, with premium, given at once. Country homes, farms, villa sites, homesteads, vineyards, &c., &c.
A premium to every shareholder.
Address for particulars
PREMIUM LAND SALE OFFICE,
No. 177 Broadway.
Post-office Box No. 1,420.

DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS
selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 413 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.
New-York, Nov. 7, 1870.
MESSRS. WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO., No. 261 Fulton-st., New-York.
GENTLEMEN: As one of the Committee appointed by the Directors of the American Institute Fair to attend, to report and report on the merits of the different Baking Powders that are exhibited, I made a comparative test of the Baking and found HORSFORD'S BREAD PREPARATIONS far superior to any Baking Powder which I have ever used in my Bakery, in preference to any other article of its kind.
(Signed.) ANDREW SIMPSON, Baker,
No. 308 Bowery, corner Stanton.
New-York, Nov. 7, 1870.
MESSRS. WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO., No. 261 Fulton-st., New-York.
GENTLEMEN: By the direction of Mr. ANDREW SIMPSON, I made a comparative test of several Baking Powders, obtained by him as one of the Committee of the Institute Fair, and found HORSFORD'S Baking Powder to be far ahead of all others, and advised him to obtain the same for use in the Bakery.
(Signed.) CHARLES FOSTER, Foreman in
A. SIMPSON'S Bakery, No. 308 Bowery,
Corner Stanton, New-York.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE SAYS IS TRUE.
"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which
Taken at the flood leads on to fortune."
SEE WHAT $5 WILL DO.
GREAT PREMIUM LAND SALE.
COUNTRY HOMES, PLANTATIONS,
FARMS, HOMESTEADS,
VILLA SITES, VINEYARDS, &c.,
within reach of all. Call or address, for particulars,
J. C. DERBY, General Manager,
Office Premium Land Sale, No. 177 Broadway.
Post-office Box No. 1,420.

DR. WATT & SON, NO. 9 STITH-ST., NEAR Broadway, insert beautiful sets of teeth, on gold, at $40; platina, $20; aluminum, $10; the lightest and best work ever made; superior gold and platina filling, gas administered; painless extracting under gas.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES
are superior to all others for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Bronchitis. Cure quick. No outlets in them. RUSHTON'S (P. V.) Cod Liver Oil is beyond doubt all others for its purity. Use no other. 11 Barclay.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba. Prizes cashed in gold. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,284.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS
and other States and Notary Public. No. 17 Rockman-st., Room No. 7, 8 to 9 a.m.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
A NOVELTY FOR LITTLE PUPILS!
HITCHCOCK'S 50 CENT
BOYS AND GIRLS' MUSICAL ALBUM,
Containing six popular instrumental pieces for practice, arranged for little fingers. Contents for No. 1: "Little Maggie May," "Captain Jinks," "Up in a Balloon," "Fairy Bells," "Nut for Joe," "Champagne Charlie." Sold by all book-sellers and news-dealers, and mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address, BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
Publisher, No. 21 Beekman-st., New-York.

READ OCTAVIA HENSELT'S
LIFE OF GOTTSCHALK,
The renowned Composer and Pianist,
Just published by
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Price, $1 50. For sale by all book and music-sellers.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL
is ready this morning.—There's a tremendous rush for it. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CURRENT NOTES.

The Canterbury, N. H., Shakers recently had sixty of their sheep killed by ferocious dogs.

Sheriffs of Virginia have been defaulters in the sum of $[illegible] since 1865.

An effort is to be made to preserve the fish in the rivers of Indiana.

Two young girls were recently admitted as members of the Typographical Union of Kansas City, Mo.

The fruit growers of Michigan will suffer a serious loss this season from the apple rot, which is usually noticed once in sixteen years.

The Dominion Parliament will be asked, during the present session, for a grant to erect female prisons at Montreal and other cities.

Hon. SAM GALLOWAY has been appointed by Gov. HAYES to represent Ohio in the Immigration Convention at Indianapolis.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad will be opened for traffic toward the end of the month as far as West Baldwin, Me.

The Water Commissioners of Providence, R. I., have been given another appropriation of $100,000 by the Common Council of that city.

The shipments of lumber from the Saginaw (Mich.) River, from the opening of navigation to the 1st of the present month were considerably less than during the same period of 1869.

The Southern States will furnish their quota of pea-nuts this season as follows: Virginia, 400,000 bushels; Tennessee, 300,000 bushels, and Georgia and the Carolinas from 180,000 to 200,000 bushels.

A Virginian negro recently created a good deal of merriment at the Richmond Fair by claiming to be the father of a spotted child, "captured two hundred miles from any human habitation, in the midst of the wilds of Africa."

The grape crop of Ohio is this year more prolific than it has been within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Sandusky the juice is said to be fairly overflowing in the cellars of the manufacturers.

The coarse wire drawers of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company at Worcester, Mass., having become disgusted with their brethren on strike, have now all returned to work.

Mrs. MARY HECKEMELDER, daughter of Rev. JOHN HECKEWELDER, is said to have been the first white child born in Ohio. When quite young she was taken captive by the Indians, and held by them for a considerable time.

A snake was recently found in the neighborhood of Owasco, Mich., having two perfect heads, four eyes, and two tongues. The heads are joined at the base, and the reptile is about eight inches long.

The Chicago Board of Trade have adopted a series of resolutions favoring the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Chicago. The route over which the road is intended to run embraces very many important points, and opens up a fine district of country.

The "local" of the Vicksburg *Times* started a paper a few weeks since which he called *All About It*. The difficulties proved too great, and in the fourth issue he was forced to print an apology for the non-appearance of the fifth. That's "all about it."

Mr. GEORGE E. MCCARTER, for many years connected with the New-Jersey Press, died at Newark, on the 10th inst., from the effects of internal injuries sustained through having fallen from a ferry-boat while crossing from this City last week.

At a recent meeting of the Maryland Academy of Science, Dr. FORMAN, late of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., in the course of his remarks said that two astronomers in England had seen a "bolide" disappear in one of the spots of the sun which was followed immediately afterward by a large projection of flame.

A bill has been prepared by Senator CORNELL, to provide for the holding of a Constitutional Convention in Pennsylvania, on the first Tuesday of next September. The first section stipulates that an election shall be held on the first Tuesday in June, so that the people of the State may have an opportunity to vote for or against the assembling of said Convention.

The principal officers of the Republican Land and Claim Association, of Nebraska, are at present engaged in selecting an eligible site for a new town or city in Franklin County, in that State. The settlers, twenty in number, have each been presented with two rides by the Governor, so that they may be able to defend themselves in case of a surprise by the Indians.

A very interesting divorce suit is now pending before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff, Mrs. MARY L. JONES, sues EWBREY, claims her discharge from the duties and obligations of matrimony on the ground that the defendant had represented himself to be a resident of Bemot's Island, whose wealth could be counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that having consented to be his in that belief, and with that understanding, she looked upon the marriage as null and void, when she found that he was no more than a pretentious gardener, whose only property consisted in a well-stocked cabbage-garden, an orchard and a cottage.

The Freemasons of Tennessee, are at present taking steps with the view of putting in operation a novel plan for providing comfortable homes for the widows and orphans of deceased brothers. "In each grand division of the State," says an exchange, "a thousand or more acres of land are to be acquired by gift or purchase, and cut up into small lots of one or two acres, with a small cottage on each. A portion of the land will be reserved for a school-house and church, thus making the locality a sort of community by itself. In most cases there will be children old enough to care for the land, raising vegetables and fruits for the market, and any deficiency of food and raiment will be supplied from the benevolent fund of the grand division. The seventy-two Masonic lodges of the State have already raised nearly $60,000 toward the object to be accomplished.

A Romantic Case of Kidnapping—The Experiences and Adventures of a St. Louis Colored Girl.

From the St. Louis Times Nov. 2.

In the month of January, 1866, a young colored girl named MARGARET ROBINSON, was engaged in this city by a woman named SACKETT, as nurse, and shortly after disappeared in a most mysterious manner. A few days since, Chief of Police MCDONOUGH received a dispatch from the State Department at Washington, directing him to ascertain the particulars of the case, as a young girl claiming to be MARGARET ROBINSON had applied to HENRY C. HALL, Vice-Consul-General at Havana, for aid. The following is the report of Mr. HALL: "To the Hon. J. C. B. DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington. Sir: I beg leave to report to the Department the case of MARGARET ROBINSON, a colored girl, aged thirteen years, or thereabouts, although she appears much older, who was brought to this place some two and a half years ago, by a woman named SACKETT, and left in charge of Madam and Mr. BOLIO, proprietors of the San Carlos Hotel. Her statement is the following: That she lived with her aunt, whose name is LIZZIE MACE, on Franklin-avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; that some time after New-Year's, (she probably) Mrs. SACKETT came to her aunt's and engaged her to take care of a child. Mrs. SACKETT was then boarding with a Mrs. KING, on Fourth-street, St. Louis. Some three or four days after this, Mrs. SACKETT took her across to Illinois, saying that they were going there to make some purchases for Sunday; that upon their arrival they went into the cars. The girl then began to suspect that she was being taken from her home, and remonstrated all the way until they reached the station where they changed cars for Cairo. Then Mrs. SACKETT told her that they were going back to St. Louis, and she knew nothing to the contrary until they arrived at Cairo. All the way to New-Orleans Mrs. SACKETT endeavored to persuade her that they would soon return to St. Louis. After they arrived at New-Orleans, Mrs. SACKETT no longer used persuasive means to keep her quiet. On arrival at Havana they went to the Hotel San Carlos, where Mrs. SACKETT remained two days and then went away, leaving the girl in charge of Mrs. BOLIO, where she has, as she says, remained ever since, working very hard and without pay. I have reported this case to the Captain-General as per accompanying copy of my communication. In the foregoing I have given only that part of her story that appears coherent. With regard to the treatment she has received from Mrs. and Mr. BOLIO, her statements are contradictory. If all that she has stated should prove true, it would seem to be a veritable case of kidnapping, and I would respectfully suggest that inquiry into the facts be instituted at St. Louis. The Captain-General is now absent. Upon his return, I shall see him and urge a full investigation. In the meantime, the girl has been placed in good hands, where she will be taken care of until an opportunity offers for sending her to the United States. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY C. HALL, Vice-Consul-General.

Chief of Police MCDONOUGH, after patient inquiry, discovered the mother of the girl, and learned sufficient facts to fix the identity of MARGARET ROBINSON beyond a doubt, and has forwarded the proper papers and affidavits to the State Department, with the request that she be forwarded to St. Louis immediately. This SACKETT woman is a well-known institution in this city. She first gained prominence in the celebrated Forrest divorce case, tried in New-York several years ago. She was a domestic in the great tragedian's family, and testified to having witnessed all sorts of queer things during the absence of Mr. FORREST on a professional tour. She next turned up at New-Orleans, where she married ROBERT SACKETT, a man of low, degraded habits, and her career henceforward was that of a blackmailer and thief. During the war she made her appearance in St. Louis. JOE BURTS, her step-son, together with SACKETT, forfeited a bail-bond for $5,000 in a robbery case, and have not since been here.

The Bay Verte Canal.

"The surveying party," says the Amherst *Gazette*, "is already convinced of the entire practicability of three routes for the Bay Verte Canal from the Bay of Fundy, which become two lines as they approach the Gulf. Of these, one leaves Sharp's Creek at Amherst Point, where a well-sheltered harbor can be obtained; another starts from the mouth of the Au Lac, in Westmoreland County, where there would also be a good harbor but not so well protected as the other. These two lines converge to a chain of lakes at the head waters of the Missiquash; which are at a level of about two feet seven inches above high water mark at ordinary spring tides. From this point to Tidnish Harbor the two lines are common. The third line also begins at the mouth of the Au Lac and terminates at Bay Verte."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 11, although quite a large number of persons were in attendance. The week has been a broken one, owing to the elections, and but little active interest has been manifested in real estate business. Next week will, no doubt, tell a different story, as the sales to take place are heavy and important, both in themselves and in their effects upon the future of the market. Among the most important of the proposed transactions is that for Wednesday next comprising the sale of forty acres of the Dyckman estate, which has been divided into 266 lots, and will be sold on that day by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., under the direction of B. F. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer. The main portion of the property offered is bounded by Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Sixth streets, respectively, and lies between Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River. The lots are all desirable, and from their location on the Island of Manhattan Island, are certain to increase in value. The satisfactory results of the first sale of a section of the property in June last, when nearly 1,000 lots were sold in two days, augurs well for an equally satisfactory result for the coming transaction. A more detailed description of the property connected with this projected sale, and an extended reference as well to all the proposed sales of the week, will appear in this column on Monday next.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

[illegible]

RICHMOND COUNTY.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 162 Grand-st. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

$32,500 — FOR A FURNISHED three-story and basement brownstone house, between 5th and 6th avs., in the best street below 42d-st.; lease 5 or 10 years. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,268 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOUR-STORY stone house, East 20th-st., 20x100. We offer this $7,000 under fair value. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,268 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

MERCHANDISE OF ANY KIND SUITABLE for Western trade, will be taken in exchange for a furnished three-story and basement frame house in Brooklyn; twelve rooms; all improvements. Address S. B. BRUSH, Box No. 1,268 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 20,000, with good schools, churches, markets, payments, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban residence, within two minutes of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depot, &c.; 45 minutes from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 13 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $12,000; easy payments; rent till April, 1870. Address S. H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or what very much two acres; well and cistern; for one year this office has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; easy stations from City Hall. For particulars, address or inquire of BORDE W. WAYER, No. 6 Park-row, Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD AT A bargain; cottage, barn, orchard, 2½ acres, near church, day, only $1,600. C. H. Oliver, 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

A first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, corner of 45th-st. and Lexington-av., with gas-fixtures throughout.

Also,

a superior four-story brown-stone, 25 feet wide, near 34th-avenue Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

An elegantly-furnished house on Gramercy park, for a term of years to a small private family.

Also,

an elegant corner house on Madison-av., for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FACTORY, IN Jersey City, with power throughout; fifty-horse engine, water front, and suitable for any kind of business. Inquire of G. E. WINANTS, No. 404 West 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted by a private family, no children, for the season, a well and completely furnished first-class house; 20x40, preferred between 5th and 8th sts., or on the avenues near 5th-av., west side. Address A. W., Clarendon Hotel, corner 10th-st. and 4th-av. A stable also wanted.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

B. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

FORTY ACRES

IN 266 LOTS, OR THE

DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. mortgage. For maps and particulars apply to V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., 111 Fine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 128 Nassau-st.

JORDAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON 5TH-AV. FRONTING CENTRAL PARK AND ON WEST-104D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The first-class four-story brownstone-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of 5th-av., 25 feet north of 66th-st., and opposite the Central Park.

WEST-104TH-STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot situate on the north side of West 104-st., 225 feet west of 5th-av., and known as No. 101, with laundry and yard in rear, well supplied with gas.

Maps and particulars at office of the auctioneers.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 38 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D-STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises, extending from East Houston-st. to 24 ft. known as No. 304 East Houston-st. and No. 22 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and forty-six feet and one inch on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, there or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1869, at a rent of $1,000 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the sale.

F. COLE, Auctioneer.

SEVENTY-FOUR LOTS PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.

Sale of the estate of THEODORE POMEROY, deceased, will take place at the Exchange, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:

4 lots on Union-st., between 4th and and 7th ave.
15 lots on President-st., between 4th and 5th ave.
14 lots on President-st., between 6th and 8th ave.

Sale positive. Terms, 60 per cent. Maps ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

VALUABLE CLUB-HOUSE LOT.

(under the direction of Henry Rosenbach, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee.)

EAST SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET, No. 12 East 66th-st., near Fifth-ave. Unencumbered and 8th-av., four-story brick, 22.6 by about 127 feet, covers nearly the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, billiard-room, &c., per night, &c., &c. Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 70TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The building fronting 70-street front house and lot situate on the north side of 79th-st., 140 feet east of 6th-av. The house is 50 feet deep, has basement and sub-cellar, and contains the modern improvements of the day. Front is in the finest Italian style, parlors in hall, hall in white marble. Lot 20x102.2 feet; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ELEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD (BLOOMINGDALE ROAD)—Five lots 25x100, south side of 126th-st.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.

EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Nos. 424, 426, 428, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Three lots, in rear of above, now used as a coal-yard, and well supplied with offices, dwelling, sheds, stables, &c.

D. M. SEARLE, Auctioneer.

FACTORY PROPERTY ON WEST 17TH-ST.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, two lots with the two new factory buildings, each 40x25, Nos. 560 and 562 West 17th-st., containing gas, water, steam-pipes, engines, boilers, shafting, &c., suitable for any manufacturing business. Lots, each, 25x92.9; immediate possession. Terms liberal. Maps, 24, at No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE OF TATE & HOUSTON.

Sale of Nov. 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, six buildings and lots, No. 11 Dutch-st., No. 72 Nassau-st., and No. 8 LUDLOW-st.; six-fifteenths in stock of the Hope Mutual Insurance Co., $5,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

35 Nassau-st.

CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western states.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London, and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

84 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the whole bond. Grading finished, and ONLY 38 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them; and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on first class Brooklyn property; also, other sums to suit on City, Brooklyn or Jersey. L. McHARG, Commissioner for all the States, No. 162 Broadway.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of deposit issued by the West State Bank to THOS. GILLIS, dated Nov. 1, 1870, No. 728, for $1,400, the same having been lost and not endorsed.

FINANCIAL.

South & North Alabama RAILROAD

8 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We invite the attention of all parties making investments to the advantages offered by these Bonds.

1st. They bear 8 per cent. Interest, present payment of which is guaranteed by State of Alabama. Both principal and interest payable in Gold. "Free of all taxes."

2d. They are a First Mortgage upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, including Road, Depots, Rolling Stock and a most valuable Land Grant of over 300,000 acres.

3d. The President, E. H. Gilmer, Jr., and Board of Directors, are men of the highest standing in the City of Montgomery, with a wide experience in Railroad management, and whose connection with this road is a guarantee of its successful operation. Among the purchasers of large amounts of these Bonds are several of the wealthiest capitalists in this City, who consider these the best and safest investments now on the market.

4th. This is a north and south road from the city and county of Montgomery, with a population of 45,000, at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, with four important connecting southern lines to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; running north 183 miles to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, where it crosses the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and connects with the Nashville and Decatur Road—a direct extension to Nashville, with a population of over 45,000, at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River.

At Nashville this South and North Alabama Railway connects direct by rail with the Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati, thus completing the Grand Trunk line between the great grain regions of the West with the cotton fields of the South.

5th. 109 miles of this road are completed and fully equipped, and iron laid for 15 miles additional now on the ground, which, when laid, will complete 117 miles, leaving but sixty-six miles to complete, and upon which a large amount of work has been done.

6th. The case may pass over the road from Montgomery to Lister-hills, thus completing the through route via Dalton from Montgomery and the South Atlantic cities to New-York. This Section alone, beyond any possible contingency insures the security of the bond and prompt payment of the interest.

Maps, pamphlets and full detailed information given, and a limited number of these bonds are offered for sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property $32,346,121
Whole Indebtedness only 800,000

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,

No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN FATON, ARCHD. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

H. RYDENBURGH, CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
C. T. CROMWELL, ENOS RICHARDSON,
WILLIAM E. DEAN, L. A. ROBERTSON,
CHARLES G. HARMER, AUGUSTINE SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT, HENRY SUYDAM,
DAVID JONES, EDMUND THOMPSON,
WILLIAM MILES, S. B. WALDEN,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION:
JOHN G. JONES,
JOHN F. HAYS,
CHARLES L. YOUNG.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Francis M. Harris was unanimously re-elected President, and Augustine Smith Vice-President.

W. E. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

The Strongest and Best Secured as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND

FREE OF U. S. TAX,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

Taking the average earnings of the railroad, gross and net, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and computing for the whole distance of 120 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $600,000 for gross annual revenue. Allowing 55 per cent. for operating expenses, which will be a liberal estimate, and add to this the interest on the entire sum of bonds issued, the result—net earnings—is $426,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $20,000 per mile, or more than twelve per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even as the present account, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that the road is in its infancy, and that rapid rates the two portions of the road which have in operation, and therefore that freight moving eastward pays a tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted, by through transportation, to connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—east which now goes through Illinois, thus traversed the whole of the line, thereby doubling the earnings of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the reason why.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the road, and after the full development of its business:

Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $6,000 per mile $1,020,000
Operating expenses 55 per cent. (assumed) rate for first five years 275,000
Net income $745,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equivalent to 8 per cent. currency 574,000
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stock, being 12 per cent. on amount of stock, say $50,000 per mile $468,000

The remarkably favorable showing, yet the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:

First—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, (the best enterprise in the West,) and its traffic, without competition, is fed from the Northwestern portion of the little State in the Union—and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Minnesota Central, and Milwaukee and Rockford Railroads.

Second—It is the first and only completed Iowa road running in the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Mankato, and the Great Northwest.

Third—It is nearer forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.

Fourth—It gives the only practicable route from St. Paul to St. Louis, among miles nearer than any other. Its road-bed is the finest in the Northwest, being valley in the world.

Fifth—It has four (4) great initial and terminal points, viz.: St. Paul, St. Louis, Burlington and Chicago, and runs through the richest portion of the world for Stock and Grain. Its sources of traffic are inexhaustible, both from local and through transportation. The products of the country comprise Timber, Coal, Cattle, Grain, Lumber, Wool, Pork, Flour, Leather, &c. Population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of the past three years, is unprecedented, and increasing at the rate of almost twenty per cent. annually, and is now estimated by the most greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with its wake.

The foregoing exhibit is some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place among the first Railways of the land. The stock of the road has been all subscribed and paid in, and the road is now being built in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in currency, and are for sale by bankers and bankers generally. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in amounts varying from $1,000 to $50,000, and the list of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Funds, Cashiers of Banks and Saving Institutions, Insurance Companies and Individuals and permanent investors.

The bonds are for 20 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege, combining as it does a permanent value, makes them at or early day to command a market price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent. annually, and are liable to be called in at any time. Railroad bonds may regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and must they be placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the value of which receives the best support of any Stock Exchange in the world, so that at any time any of these Bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of Commission and Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL — $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS S. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $6,000,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The line is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issue on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,000. The combination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1885.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 30 Wall-st.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS

Wanted by

C. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE POSITION OF BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER, or some similar permanent and responsible position, is wanted by a young man for several years past book-keeper and cashier for large wholesale and manufacturing houses. Best of city references furnished. Address Y. Z., Box No. 37 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY, PASTOR OF the Park-street Church, Boston, will preach the sermon at the installation of Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON as Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 45th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, late of Worcester, Mass., will be installed Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 45th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ P. M. The clergymen invited to this council are HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn; Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, of Boston; Rev. EDWARD HAWES, of Philadelphia; Revs. J. N. BARKER, D.D., of Washington; JOHN TODD, D. D., of Pittsfield; A. H. QUINT, D. D., of New-Bedford; H. G. BUNKER, D.D., of Hartford; GEORGE L. WALKER, D. D., of New-Haven; J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of this City, and others.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor elect of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 45th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 13. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are affectionately invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY meeting of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ P. M., in the Church Missionary House, 416 4th-st. Bishop POTTER will preside. A sermon will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D. The annual report will be read, and addresses made by Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska and Dakota.

MISS MARIA M. BURNHAM, Corresponding Secy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. WM. OR-MISTON, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, during the ensuing season, or winter, commencing Nov. 13 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., excepting on the mornings of the 4th and 11th Jan. and 1st Feb. Pews free. Seats will be occupied by Rev. Drs. DEWITT or VERMILYE, if they desire. Also, lecture every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. T. T. RENDRICK WILL PREACH SABBATH EVENING, in Grace-st. Methodist Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 7½ o'clock. Subject, discussion in the Bible, between Rev. J. B. WALKER, of Adrian College, Mich., at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3 P. M. Ladies' tea meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder J. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on sub

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
MAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as easily, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"ANCHORIA" STEAMER. "ANCHORIA" STEAMER.
Europa.....Sat. Nov. 12 Anchoria.....Wed. Nov. 16
Caledonia.....Sat. Nov. 26 Transylvania (Italia) and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 8 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leaves Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
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UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 285 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, clean washer and ironer; most good City references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, and would take care of one or two growing children; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 3d-av., near 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands English and American cooking, a situation in a private family; good bread maker; willing to do the coarse washing; well recommended, and prepared to go out of the city. Call for five days at No. 4 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit neat; and children's clothes; can and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best City references. Call for two days at No. 213 West 6th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation to take care of a baby or grown children; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing in a private family; good City references given from her last place. Call at No. 105 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements to go out by the day; can do cutting, fitting and trimmer; best references if required. Call at or address No. 175 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 307 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent nurse; is a neat sewer; is accustomed to the care of young children; has four years' City references. Apply at No. 22 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands the entire care of a kitchen; good City references. Call after 5 o'clock at No. 3 Astor-place, in the dry-store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has one of her own. Best City references. Call at No. 331 West 40th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as nurse or to assist in a lady's wardrobe; is competent to take care of a baby from birth with the bottle; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 17th-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has City references for two days at No. 204 3d-av., corner 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WASHING at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of references given. Call at No. 207 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as a first-class laundress, or fine chamber-maid; can do all kinds of fitting; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 305 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper or lady's companion by a young American lady of experience; references exchanged. For two days at No. 1,000 Sixth-av. Apply to Mrs. A. SLANCOTT, No. 94 3d, Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at 125 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOman, a situation in an American family as seamstress and governess; good City references can be given. Call at No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as a competent nurse or young lady's maid; speaks French; City references. Call at No. 241 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call for M. HILD, No. 122 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from her last place. Apply at 64 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; will assist in washing; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 Grand-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced, hard-working Protestant man, who has the incumbrance; will no bound willing and obliging; has best City references. Address H. W. N., Box No. 126 Times Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring three years' good City references. Address "A. COACHMAN," Box No. H. T., Box No. 305 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; has best City references. Inquire or address, for two days, Gill, harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at the French office, No. 405 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable married man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver; will be found willing and obliging; has five years' references from last place; can be seen at Office for two days. J. C., No. 41 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class coachman. Call at or address No. 29 West 24th-st., or No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a Scotchman of large experience, and thirteen years' Protestant references. Call at No. 1 East 51st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, in the City or country, in a respectable gentleman's family; has no objection to go to Europe; best of City references. Address E. P., No. 112 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Authorized capital $200,000. Clerks, nurses, book-keepers, coachmen, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, &c., furnished with situations by the Company. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st.

NEWSPAPERS.—SITUATION WANTED, in or near the City, by a printer experienced on a leading daily. Address GRASE, Box No. 122 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($2 PER DAY) TO sell a valuable patent. Samples sent free on receipt of 25c. Has the unlettered making the lock-stitch, stitches on both sides, and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing machine. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL LIKEN ness of Washington and gloves on commission. Inquire of Mr. ARNOLD, at Wm. S. Weaver's, Rm. 30 and 32 West Broadway, after 4 P. M.

AGENTS WANTED ($25 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.
JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON F. BLANCK,
Executors of said deceased.
jy23-1w(eu)Sa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 122 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of May, 1870.
SARAH H. RICHARDS, Executrix,
jel2-1w(eu)Sa JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, at his office, No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
jel-1w(eu)Sa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my16-1w(eu)Sa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert C. Hutchings, late Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. COTHEUX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his office, No. 4 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
H. COTHOUT, Executor.
n12-1w(eu)Sa*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 76 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1845.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted to represent.
FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE for one year. No. 8 Rose-st. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLISS.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF Spanish, French and English, by a lady of refined manners, and thoroughly skilled in Latin, and the rudiments of Spanish; is now filled by a lady gratefully acknowledging her experience, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic. Salary moderate. Address A. CASTELLO, 1 Washington-square, or, if absent, care Box 5,731 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. I. THOMPSON, Nov. 2.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 2.
SERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 2.
These splendid steamers are all on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing in a private family; good City references given from her last place. Call at No. 105 4th-av., near 9th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has City references for two days at No. 204 3d-av., corner 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WASHING at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of references given. Call at No. 207 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and trustworthy woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; in a private family; none others need apply; City references. Call or address No. 213 West 6th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or to assist at chamber-work, if necessary, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references from present employers. Call at No. 64 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant South woman, as nurse. Can take charge of a baby or an invalid lady, and sew; best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or to wait upon a lady; has six years' excellent references from last employer. Call or address No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing; excellent references from last place. Call or address No. 202 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT cook by a Protestant Scotch woman; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, situations together, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 149 6th-av., four doors above 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, AS seamstress or as lady's maid; understands dress making; best of City references. Call at No. 228 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has excellent City references. Call at No. 184 West 34th-st. to examine her.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good references. Call for two days at No. 178 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE (good nurse); competent to take charge of small children; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 128 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, with good City references. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress; is fully competent to fill its branches; has the best of City references for four years. Can be seen at No. 228 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to take in washing or to go out by the day; can do fitting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 206 West 26th-st. near the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing; is neat and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 328 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 125 West 42d-st.

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JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON F. BLANCK,
Executors of said deceased.
jy23-1w(eu)Sa*

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SARAH H. RICHARDS, Executrix,
jel2-1w(eu)Sa JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

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WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
jel-1w(eu)Sa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my16-1w(eu)Sa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert C. Hutchings, late Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. COTHEUX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 4 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
H. COTHOUT, Executor.
n12-1w(eu)Sa*

FURNITURE.

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FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE for one year. No. 8 Rose-st. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLISS.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF Spanish, French and English, by a lady of refined manners, and thoroughly skilled in Latin, and the rudiments of Spanish; is now filled by a lady gratefully acknowledging her experience, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic. Salary moderate. Address A. CASTELLO, 1 Washington-square, or, if absent, care Box 5,731 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife (American preferred), a handsomely furnished front room, with stove, and also a back room; terms moderate; a convenient and pleasant location; upper part and west side of the City; a party desiring a home for a small private family may address HOME, Box 50,132 Times Office. References exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, in 64th-st., near 4th-av., would let one room, with closets, gas, &c., to a gentleman, with board; the comforts of a home guaranteed; no other lodgers. Address W., or for references, call at No. 225 Sixth-av., corner 24th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to gentleman or family; best location in the city; consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, WILL let or pay about $70 each for a parlor, dining-room, with private table, and two large sleeping rooms, in a strictly private house; can find half the rooms; best of References. Address Y. Box 5,731 Post-office.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, without board, to a private family, to one or two single gentlemen; convenient of access to all the ferries. Apply at new No. 105 Bond-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 106 EAST 15TH-ST., OLD NO. 42.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives; all the comforts of a home; near Union-square Park; adjoining cars; gas.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table only; highest references required.

A PARTY, OR FAMILIES, DESIRING handsome accommodations for the Winter, will call at No. 108 East 23d-st., directly house east of Park-av. Highest references.

LARGE ROOMS, SUITES FIRST-CLASS board, either without private table; liberal inducements to gentlemen coming together. Apply at No. 128 East 27th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS—PARLORS AND Bedrooms, with private table if desired; nicely furnished; gas; bath; terms moderate; location delightful. Apply at No. 48 East 21st-st.

NO. 13 EAST 38TH-ST.—WE HAVE ONE room, nicely furnished, to let, with excellent French board; private table if desired.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class brown-stone house, No. 31 East 20th-st., just west of Broadway; references.

NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite; house and location desirable, especially Mechanics and adjoining St. Nicholas.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 41 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, with board, in a first-class house. Choice location.

SECOND FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms for families or gentlemen roaming together; No. 48 West 20th-st. References required.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—To let in a French family, first-class board. References exchanged.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, No. 14 Lexington-av.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—OLD DOOR from 6th-av.—With private table only, will be let second floor rooms, en suite, for the Winter.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board, to families or single; private table if desired. References exchanged.

Sailors' Snug Harbor, Quarantine, Staten Island, N. Y. Common school Teachers' Institute, Nos. 9 and 11 Bleecker-st., New-York. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The best equipped boarding seminary for boys and gentlemen in the State. Regular courses of study, classical, scientific, or commercial. Fall term opens Wednesday, Sept. 7. Winter term, Dec. 5; Spring term, March 16. Students admitted at any time and charged proportionately. Board, washing and fuel, $4 per week. For catalogues, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL.—BEGIN the twelfth year Sept. 26. For girls, 15 W. 45th-st. (removed from 6 W. 27th-st.). P. F.—Private rooms for boys' school 1,400 Sq. Fifth-av. Prof. Ed. Rosenstein, assistant, reply to Miss A. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 45th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. D. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding School, Cedar Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MOSES and Miss PUCKERSHILL, of Mount Vernon, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH AND German given daily to little boys or girls by a lady who has resided in France and teaches French with facility. Address PASTEL DECHAUX, No. 604 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The ensuing term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to H. E. BOWN, M.A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTERMEDIATE Classes, Music and Physical Culture of Ladies. Classes reformed Jan. 3. Blackstone Collegiate Institute, Blackstone, Conn. REV. ROYAL C. BLACK, A.M., Principal.

DR. PERTHES'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School, Nos. 108 and 110 East 45th-st., two doors from Park-av. Pupils met at Grand Central Depot, No. 613 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. T. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL.—Miss Boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,186 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN ALL styles, successfully taught by Miss and children. Address PASTEL, Mr. Dechaux, No. 604 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, D. H. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY SCHOOLS, NO. 62 WEST 37TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MR. E. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,134 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 254 East 46th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGE.
AT BALTIMORE.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN.
No. 9 Washington-square (south).
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for universities or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 130 AND 132 EAST 37TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School, Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
STE-AV., CORNER 49TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary Department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9 A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 60 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 26. Able assistant in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MAGAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 25 AND 27 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 22.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LYONS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 181 8TH-AV. AND 487 BROADWAY.
Opens for school-room. Young ladies with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole class. Boys over 10 have entered College—only 3 boys admitted. Pupils met at Grand Central Depot by order of parents. Only good boys desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 41 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 49 West 46th-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 26.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF THE ULTIMATE COMEDY,
THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 12, (FIFTH TIME,)
Perry's comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Character by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Clarke, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. J. Fox, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Helen Tracy and others.
MONDAY, Nov. 14, (first time in seven years,) Holcroft's greatest comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, JOHN BULL.
THURSDAY, Nov. 17, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY, THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY MIGHT, AT 8 P. M.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
At the request of numerous friends and frequenters of this theatre, it is respectfully announced that a SERIES OF MATINEES
WILL BE GIVEN
SATURDAY, NOV. 19, AT 1½ P. M.,
when will be performed
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Due notice will be given of the first performance this season of Shoridan's master piece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
And of the inimitable comedies of MOLIERE, COQUETTES and BIGOTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6TH TO 81ST TIME.
THIRTEENTH WEEK
OF
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Commencing next TWO WEEKS in ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at the Branch Ticket-office, at Dick's & Co.'s music store, No. 701 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—Broadway near Bleecker. Matinee Today, at 2. Matinee Today, at 2.
LEFFINGWELL ill BECKER in
Nose, Nelson Jenkins. Widow Twaddy.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8. Comic opera of "The Blind Boy." Matinee Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Comedy of "Alfred, the Great," and the immensely laughable pair of nonsense, Nelson Jenkins. Monday, Craven's original comedy of "Bluebeard." In preparation, "Little Jack Sheppard."

PERGOLA ORGAN CONCERTS, NO. 51.
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½; Concert commences at 8.

THE LOGAN MURDER

The Detectives' Pursuit of the Assassin—Dunn's Arrest in St. Louis and his Return to this City.

One of the most extraordinary pursuits of a criminal ever made has just been concluded by Chief JAMES IRVING and Detective THOMAS DUKENBURY, working under the general direction of Superintendent KELSO, and it is to the credit of the Police that the object of this pursuit was a murderer and not a bond robber, so that no other reward than a consciousness of duty well performed could await the broken officials.

All the details of the Rogers murder are yet fresh in the public mind, and it will be remembered that one JAMES LOGAN, subsequently known as No. 2, was arrested by Capt. ALLAIRE for suspected complicity in the crime. The evidence against him was of course wholly circumstantial, but it was to many minds as conclusive that he was generally believed to be guilty, but as is well known the inquest was concluded by his discharge. His connection with that tragedy, however, made him an object of public interest, so that when nearly a year afterward he was himself shot down by an assassin, the event became a celebrated and absorbing crime.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869, LOGAN, with his mistress, Catalina Sierra, went into a saloon room at No. 28 West Houston-street, and sat down at a table at which JAMES DUNN and some of his friends were seated. DUNN made some insulting remark to the girl, which LOGAN resented, and hot words ensued between the two men. DUNN consuming the insults, the girl got up and went out into the street, where LOGAN followed her, and he in his turn was followed by DUNN and his two friends, who dogged LOGAN. In passing, LOGAN angrily asked what they meant by insulting him, and DUNN after a few words had passed between them drew a pistol and fired upon LOGAN, the bullet entering the left breast above the nipple. LOGAN fell to the street; and DUNN turning away had gone a dozen steps when he was seized by Officer CARPENTER, of the Eighth Precinct, but he and his friends insisting that the murderer had gone back into the saloon CARPENTER went to look for him, and DUNN walked away to city half night time, left New-York City, and lead the officers, after a lapse of ten months, on the longest inland chase ever made for an assassin.

LOGAN, it will be remembered, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he soon after died, after making an ante-mortem statement, in which he minutely described his assailant, and in which he explicitly denied having had anything to do with the Rogers murder. That denial awakened a momentary interest in him and his case, but he and his assassin were soon forgotten in more recent events by the general public. But Dunn was well known to the Police, and a quiet search was made to ascertain his whereabouts, but without success, and it was finally dropped for more promising work. When Superintendent JOURDAN took command he renewed the search for the missing man with his usual vigor and acumen, but it was only a few days before his last sickness that he received any positive information of DUNN, and it was not until stricken with death that he learned that the fugitive was somewhere in the West. After JOURDAN'S death, Superintendent KELSO and Detective DUKENBURY, who were possessed of all the plans and clues of the deceased Superintendent, took up his unfinished work and finally obtained news that DUNN was in Chicago. On the 12th day of October, in the same hour he was made Chief of the Detectives, DUKENBURY, with Detective IRVING, took the trail that had been found with such protracted and persistent effort. They went first to Springfield, where they obtained the warrant of Gov. PALMER for the arrest of the fugitive. They then went to Chicago, and stopping at the Sherman House, received further clues. Keeping themselves strictly incognito, and aided in every way by the local authorities, they beat the slums of the city for two weeks, only to find at the end that DUNN had left the city in the previous August and gone South. They followed and kept Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, thence eastward and northward to Baltimore and westward again to St. Louis, where he was found consorting with TOM ALLEN, BARNEY AARON, and other well-known characters. IRVING and DUKENBURY staying in Chicago, wrote to Chief of Police McDONALD, of St. Louis, asking the arrest of DUNN, ostensibly for vagrancy, but at the same time advising him of the real state of the case. Chief McDONALD promptly did as he was requested, and Tuesday evening DUNN was arrested, and the next morning was taken across the river to Illinois, by United States Deputy Marshal JOHN EAGAN, and delivered to IRVING and DUKENBURY, who that day took him to Chicago, and, starting next morning for this City, arrived at Police Head-quarters last evening, where they delivered their prisoner to Superintendent KELSO. Justice DOWLING, who was present, granted a commitment to the Tombs, under the indictment for murder in the first degree, but the prisoner was locked up at Police Head-quarters last evening, and will not be transferred to the Tombs until this morning.

DUNN is known among the Police as one of the most desperate of the dangerous men infesting this City. He had been particularly prominent in a gang of thieves, defrauding houses of ill-fame, for which offense he was convicted before Justice DOWLING and sentenced to a long term in the Penitentiary. He is also known to have committed many desperate assaults, and among them that upon GERSON COHN, on election day, 1868. He has been arrested many times for such offenses, and has several times been convicted.

The Monumental Records of Ancient Egypt—Entertaining Lecture by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

A lecture on Ancient Egypt was delivered by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle before a large and attentive audience.

The lecturer introduced his subject by recommending pastors to select some special study apart from their regular pulpit business, and urged the importance of the study of ancient Egypt, in view of the late attacks which skeptics have hurled against religion. He said that the sources of our knowledge regarding Egypt would form the subject of his lecture. He deplored the loss which Egyptian literature sustained by the destruction of the celebrated Alexandrian Library, containing 700,000 manuscripts, among which were the works of MANETHOS and ERATOSTHENES, which possessed much valuable information concerning ancient Egypt. The two great sources of our knowledge of Egypt are derived from the monumental records and the Papyrus rolls. The early authorities on this subject are HOMER, PLATO, HERODOTUS, STRABO, PLINY, PLUTARCH and DIODORUS, of Sicily. HOMER speaks of Egypt as possessing an organized government and describes the wealth and magnificence of the people. PLATO, for whom the mysteries of Egypt had a great fascination, pays homage to its antiquity. To HERODOTUS the world is indebted for the first historical knowledge of Egypt, and a knowledge of the laws, institutions, manners, customs, and traditions of the people, was drawn from him and DIODORUS. But, as Greece was but a child compared with Egypt, no personal knowledge of Egyptian history could be expected from these writers. They must turn, therefore, he said, to where the true history is to be found, viz., her monumental records. To CHAMPOLLION the public are indebted for the interpretation of these hieroglyphical records, and notwithstanding the adverse theory of Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, it is now manifest that the true key to unlock Egyptian history has been discovered. The Papyrus deposited in the various museums of Europe, are rich in literary treasures of Egyptian history. These works treat on almost every topic—history, chronology, travel, official documents, State papers, poems, and even fiction, and give a clear insight into the life and character of the early inhabitants of Egypt. In the Egyptian literature the filial element largely prevails, and filial obedience, temperance, respect for women, and all other virtues are strongly urged. From the *Tale of Two Brothers* it is evident that women had the same privileges 3,000 years ago in Egypt as they have today in the United States, and in the *Book of the Dead*, the greatest monument of Egyptian literature, the personality of the human soul, the resurrection of the body, and other Christian doctrines, are recognized as fundamental truths. The learned lecturer then went into a philological discussion of the subject, and related the interesting discoveries by which an Egyptian alphabet was constructed. The two most important of these was the discovery of a hieroglyphical stone at Rosetta, in 1799, and at Tanis some few years later. He also pointed out the symbolical use of visible objects, illustrating this by showing how from the figure of a man eighty distinct significations could be deduced, and concluded an interesting lecture by exhibiting fac-similes of various hieroglyphical writings.

The Proposed French Ladies' Fair.

The French ladies' committee in charge of the French Fair to be opened at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, on next Tuesday, have decided not to sell fermented liquors, other than champagne, at the "Buffet" at the bazaar. The offers of the Garden Lafayette and of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to serve as a military guard during the Fair, have been accepted. Three insurance companies have taken the risk of insuring the gallery of paintings, to be exhibited free of charge.

The Irish Grenadiers.

The anniversary of the organization of Company G, Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. N. G., better known as the Grenadier Guards, was celebrated at Cooper Institute last evening. Company F of the First Battalion, New-Jersey S. N. G., under command of Capt. MEEHAN, entered the hall in a body, previous to the commencement of the exercises. As soon as that body was seated, Company G of the Sixty-ninth entered on the stage, and the members were drilled in the manual by Capt. LYDDY, their commander. After the drill, Hon. W. E. ROBINSON, the presiding officer, made a few remarks, and then introduced Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, who delivered a very interesting lecture. At the close of the lecture remarks were made by Col. M. C. MURPHY, S. J. MEANY and Capt. LYDDY. The audience then dispersed, Company G escorting their New-Jersey visitors to RAFARILLE'S, where a collation was partaken of. The anniversary was to have taken place on the 3rd inst., but the members of the company unanimously resigned the high honor in favor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal SHARPE announced, yesterday, that the special deputy marshals and supervisors appointed to enforce the Election law, would be paid for their services as soon as their bills were approved by Judge WEDDERBURN, who is now absent from the City. He is expected to return next week.

The announcement in our Church-service notices of today, that Rev. Dr. MUSHENBERG would speak at Association Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, is untrue. The Doctor was expected to serve, but one hour last night called to leave town, to remain away for a week. In the emergency, Gen. O. O. HOWARD has consented to speak. The Hall is at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and admission is free to all.

Bishop POTTER will lay the corner-stone of the new building for Sunday-school and other purposes, of St. Andrew's Church, today at 3 o'clock. The building, which is to be erected in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, near Lenox-avenue, is to be used for Sunday-school purposes.

A public meeting of the Baptist Laymen's Association will be held at 7:45 o'clock, this evening, in the Baptist Church, to-morrow evening. The association of laymen who believe that the preaching of the Gospel should not be confined to the ministry, but that every Christian man should publish the glad tidings.

The woods near the residence of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, at Washington Heights, took fire again, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the sparks from a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

BROOKLYN.

The Long Island Historical Society, established seven years ago, is now possessed of a library numbering 18,000 bound volumes, 20,000 pamphlets, 800 valuable autograph letters, and a large collection of natural curiosities. The trustees recently purchased lots on Clinton-street for a new building, which, it is estimated, will cost $100,000 to erect. The Society now numbers 1,100 members.

The German Ladies' Fair, at the Athenæum, continues to be liberally patronized. Last evening the visitors were entertained by the vocalists of the Arion Society. The sales at the Fair have amounted on an average to $1,500 a day. The receipts on the opening day amounted to about $3,000. The amount of cash collections has reached the sum of $9,084 56.

Early yesterday morning, a section of one of the sheds at the foot of Pacific-street, gave way, under the weight of 2,000 barrels of flour, and 400 of the barrels were precipitated into the water which surrounds the place. The entire damage is estimated at $800.

Prof. D. C. GILMAN, of the Yale Scientific School, lectures on "The New-England Academy in the New World," at the hall of the Adelphi Academy on next Tuesday evening.

Officer ALFRED J. NASH, of the Fifth Precinct, was dismissed from the Police force yesterday for intemperance.

At the Supreme Court yesterday Judge PRATT granted a decree of divorce to JOHN E. JEFFREY, whose wife, HARRIE E. JEFFREY, was charged with adultery.

Major JAMES McLEER has been elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment in place of HENRY T. REED, deceased.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of JAMES P. THOMAS, who died at Elizabeth on Wednesday evening, of apoplexy, took place yesterday. Mr. THOMAS was a member of the New-York Board of Cotton Brokers. The funeral was observed at St. John's Episcopal Church, at Elizabeth, and was attended by the following members of the Board: F. F. Dufais, W. H. Brodie, J. F. Wenman, R. Shawcloss, Samuel Gwynne, James Brett, L. R. Chesebrough, H. L. Ritch, H. Hentz and F. Bingham.

The case of DENNIS SKEENS, charged with having committed an outrage on a child, aged six years, was tried, yesterday, before Judge RANDOLPH, at the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. ELIZABETH KREMAN, the child, was the first witness. She told a straightforward story, but her evidence could not be admitted, since she was incompetent, on account of her youth. Dr. MITCHELL and the parents of the child testified as to her condition. A motion for the discharge of the prisoner was refused. The evidence was positive as to the commission of the crime by some person, but the child was the only one who could testify to the identity of the perpetrator. The witness being only six years of age, Judge RANDOLPH charged the jury that they could not convict upon her testimony, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The notorious JEREMY COLLINS, of Jersey City, went to Paterson a few days ago, and through Col. RAFFERTY, who became surety, secured the release of FLANLEY and three other men, who were held there on a charge of having assaulted Alderman EGAN. On election night these men in company with a number of others became engaged in some difficulty and COLLINS was badly beaten. On Thursday afternoon COLLINS was persuaded to go down to the flats at the foot of Warren-street for the purpose of settling the dispute with FLANLEY. He was met by FLANLEY and a gang of roughs. A fight ensued in which COLLINS was terribly beaten.

The Committee of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders have reported in favor of the project of establishing a school-ship for the reformation of juvenile criminals. The counties of Essex and Union, both of which were represented at the recent examination of the Boston School-ship, will also have similar institutions.

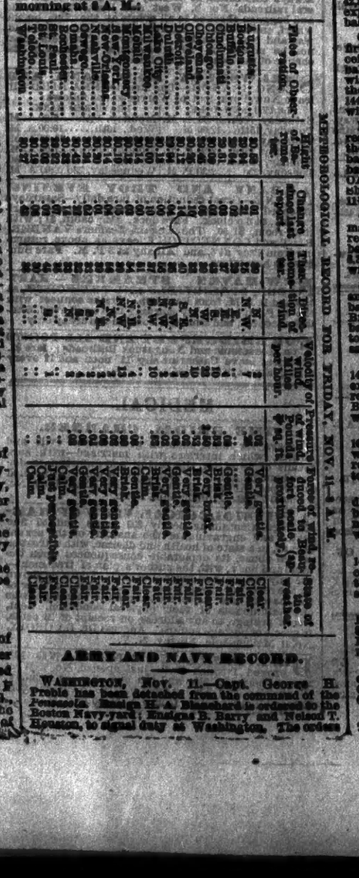
The German Fair at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, was well attended last evening, and the receipts at the door were larger than those of any preceding night. The Jersey City Sangerrunde was present and sang some of their choicest pieces.

AT Mr. THOMAS LOCK, of No. 46 Oxford-street, Newark, went to his home last night, an apparitional sight presented itself. He found his wife half standing behind the stove with her head in a boiler, which was setting on the stove, half filled with water. When she was found she was perfectly dead.

A meeting of the various Presbyterian Churches of Newark will be held at the Third Church, next Sunday evening, to take into consideration the best method of raising their portion of the $5,000,000 memorial fund. They are expected to contribute about $80,000.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Civil Service report of the state of the weather and wind yesterday morning at 6 A. M.:



METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 11—A. M.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Capt. George H. Preble has been detached from the command of the Pensacola, Ensign H. A. Blanchard is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard; Ensigns B. Barry and Nelson T. Houston, to signal duty at Washington. The orders

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—American securities and stocks were quiet. The return of the market day showed no change in the following table:

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed steady. Middling Uplands closing at [illegible] and Middling Orleans at 9¾d. The sales of the week are reported at 70,000 bales, of which 8,000 were for speculation. The stock of cotton now held in port is estimated at 700,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 44,000, of which 18,000 were American. The stock of cotton afloat to this port is estimated at 107,000 bales, of which 40,000 are American. TRADE REPORT.—The demand for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is still very active. The opening quotations are as follows: Mid. Orleans, 9¾d.; Mid. Uplands, 9¾d.; Sales, 10,000 bales; Speculation and Export, 1,000 bales; Receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; Stock, 700,000 bales; American, 107,000 bales. The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 8,000 quarters, of which none were American. PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s 6d. Western prime mess. TALLOW—Tallow, 48s 6d. Corn.

LONDON, Nov. 11—4 P. M.—SPERM PETROLEUM, 75 tons. LINSEED OIL, 25s 10s. SUGAR 12s. TALLOW, 48s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 128,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Same as yesterday. SHIPMENTS unimportant. Canal FREIGHTS quiet; 1½c. on Wheat to New-York. FLOUR in good demand and firm; sales 900 bbls. at $5 60 for No. 2 Spring; 600 bbls. at $5 80 for Amber Michigan; $7 25 for White and all City ground. WHEAT active and higher; closing firm; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 18; 2,000 bushels Port Washington, at $1 18; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 18; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $1 15a; and in the afternoon, 7,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 20; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 18. CORN quiet, but firm; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 78c.; 7,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 75c.; 18,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 75c.; 18,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 75c.; 18,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 81c. OATS active and firm; sales, 41,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 41c. RYE quiet; sales, 600 bushels Western, at 90c. BARLEY—Good inquiry; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 94c.; 1,000 bushels two-rowed State and 3,000 bushels Canada at 85c. PEAS—The market is bare, but dull. PORK quiet; sales, 250 bbls. at $28 50. LARD quiet. HIGHWINES very dull; nominally 90c. CATTLE receipts are nearly 1,700 head less than last week, but had advices from the East keep the market dull and there is no change in prices today. Sales of Michigan Steers, averaging 1,085 lbs., at $4; 17 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,231 lbs., at $5; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,341 lbs., at $5; 31 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,231 lbs., at $5 25; 19 Canada Steers, averaging 1,231 lbs., at $5 25; 13 Canada Steers, averaging 1,123 lbs., at $4 50; 115 Canada Steers, averaging from 1,100 to 900 lbs., at $4@$4 37½. Stock yards of 4,000 head of cattle, the earlier part of the week, going eastward in first hands; sales, 223 Michigan, averaging from 74 to 78 lbs., at $3 50@$4; 218 Ohio, averaging 78 lbs., at $4; 707 Canada, at $4 (@$4 25; 50; 204 Canada Lambs, averaging from 70 to 80 lbs., at $4 (@$4 25. HOGS are beginning to look up, and prices are firm; $7 12½@$7 25 for Ohio Fattened.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with no active demand; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $5 25 for No. 2 Spring; $5 75 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White. $6 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales of carloads of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN quiet and steady; sales, 1,000 bushels, at 78c. for new. OATS quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Western, at 54½c.; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 52c. BARLEY quiet; Up-lake Canada quoted at 95c.@$1 00. RYE inactive. PEAS in demand; sales, 8,000 bushels Canada, at 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 1½c. Corn, 1½c. Flour, $1 25 for Bolted, $1 65 for Unbolted, per cwt. Mill-stuffs unchanged. Shorts, $12@$13; Shipstuffs, $10@$12; Middlings, $20@$22 per ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal EXPORTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Flour, 1,000 bbls. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 1½c.; Corn, 1½c. Flour, 15c. Lumber, $2 50@$4, to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, etc., to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 20c. Wheat, 20c.; Corn, 20c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 108,000 bushels Barley, 541,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Peas, 424,000 feet of Lumber. The receipts of Flour and Grain by the Canal, from the opening of navigation, yesterday, noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 1,452,000 bushels; Corn, 199,000 bushels; Oats, 480,000 bushels; Barley, 625,000 bushels; Rye, 31,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominally firm at $5 for Spring Extra. WHEAT advancing, with an active demand; at 91c.@$1 00½c. for No. 2 Spring; during the afternoon firm at $1 for No. 1, seller last half this month; $1 01½, seller December; $1 02½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 00½ for No. 2 Spring, seller November; during the afternoon dull at 99½c.@$1c. seller November. OATS firmer; No. 2 32½c.@32c. RYE quiet; No. 2 firm at 70c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 1,000 bushels at 85c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 1½c. bound. MESS PORK steady at $27 for old, $21 75@$22 for new. LARD firm at 12½c. cash; 12½c. seller December. GREEN MEATS easier. Live HOGS active at $7@$7 25. CATTLE very dull. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 194,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 32,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE—Same as yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—COTTON opened firm and closed easy; Middling, 10½c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 2 bales; consumption, 94 bales; total, 95 bales; exports to the continent, 120 bales; stock, 2,700 bales; net receipts of the week, 118 bales; consumption, 2,210; total, 3,301 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,000 bales; consumption, 1,325 bales; sales of the week, 2,300 bales. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT dull; Maryland Amber, $1 25@$1 27; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20@$1 22; Western Red, $1 20@$1 22; Ohio Red, $1 20@$1 22. CORN higher; White, old, 75c.@80c.; do. new, 72c.@75c.; Yellow, old, 80c.@87c.; do. new, 80c.@82c. RYE nominally 90c. OATS firmer; Western, 45c.@46c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.@90c., with sellers at outside. Mess PORK quiet at $22. BACON firm; stock scarce; Rib sides, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Shoulders, 13c.@13½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 10½c. FLOUR dull; Pennsylvania and Ohio Family, $5 50@$6 25; Extra, $4 75@$5; Superfine, $4@$4 50. WHEAT—Demand light; Western Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 27@$1 30; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 35. RYE sold at 90c. CORN less active; Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@82c. OATS in fair demand at 50c. for bright; 48c.@49c. for black. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 32½c. WHISKY dull; Western, iron, at 88c.; wood, 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $3@$4 12; Extra, $4@$4 50; Family, $5@$6 50. WHEAT fluctuating; Spring, 92c.@$1c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17@$1 18; Corn held above buyers' views; Yellow, 71c.; Fancy White, 72½c.@73c. OATS easier at 40c.@41c. BARLEY firm; $1 25@$1 30. RYE steady at 70c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $22 50. Lard at 14½c.@14¾c. for New. CATTLE unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $3@$7. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—TOBACCO—Sales, 23 hhds. at $3@$4 25 for Common Lugs; $6 50@$8 for Common Leaf; $8@$14 25 for Low to Medium Leaf; $16@$18 for Medium to good Bright Wrappers. BAGGING—Hemp, 31½c.; Flax, 30c.; stock light. COTTON active at 10½c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25@$5 50; Fancy, $6@$6 50. GRAIN—Corn firm and advanced; Ear, 75c.@80c.; Shelled, 65c.@70c. Lumber, $2 50@$4, to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, etc., to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 20c. Wheat, 20c.; Corn, 20c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 108,000 bushels Barley, 541,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Peas, 424,000 feet of Lumber. The receipts of Flour and Grain by the Canal, from the opening of navigation, yesterday, noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 1,452,000 bushels; Corn, 199,000 bushels; Oats, 480,000 bushels; Barley, 625,000 bushels; Rye, 31,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominally firm at $5 for Spring Extra. WHEAT advancing, with an active demand; at 91c.@$1 00½c. for No. 2 Spring; during the afternoon firm at $1 for No. 1, seller last half this month; $1 01½, seller December; $1 02½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 00½ for No. 2 Spring, seller November; during the afternoon dull at 99½c.@99c. seller November. OATS firmer; No. 2 32½c.@32c. RYE quiet; No. 2 firm at 70c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 1,000 bushels at 85c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 1½c. bound. MESS PORK steady at $22 for old, $21 75@$22 for new. LARD firm at 12½c. cash; 12½c. seller December. GREEN MEATS easier. Live HOGS active at $7@$7 25. CATTLE very dull. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 194,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 32,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE—Same as yesterday.

GALVESTON, Nov. 11.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 1,072 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,077 bales; stock, 14,223 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,382 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,577 bales; coastwise, 1,325 bales; sales of the week, 2,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—COTTON is held higher and light offerings; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; sales, 1,100 bales; net receipts, 4,377 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,442 bales; coastwise, 3,036 bales; stock, 77,365 bales; net receipts of the week, 22,734 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,268 bales; coastwise, 8,144 bales; sales of the week, 12,100 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 11.—COTTON strong; Middling, 14½c.@15c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 2,422 bales; exports, coastwise, 840 bales; stock, 41,188 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,401 bales; exports to Great Britain, 416 bales; coastwise, 3,038 bales; sales of the week, 8,100 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 10½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 8 bales; coastwise, 298 bales; total, 300 bales; stock, 2,800 bales; net receipts of the week, 840 bales, coastwise, 4,354 bales; total, 5,194 bales; sales of the week, 1,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 11.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 10½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 207 bales; exports, coastwise, 44 bales; stock, 3,132 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,879 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,779 bales; sales of the week, 1,022 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 11.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14½c.; sales 150 bales; net receipts, 1,719 bales; exports coastwise, 275 bales; stock, 4,172 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,803 bales; exports coastwise, 6,320 bales; sales of the week, 960 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 20; No. 2 Red, $1 16@$1 17; rejected White, $1 04. CORN steady and unchanged for Old; New Ear, 70c. OATS firmer; sales No. 1 at 45c. PETROLEUM quiet at 20c. for car-load lots; Crude, $6 25.

DETROIT, Nov. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 27½; No. 1, $1 22. OATS firm; State, 50c. BARLEY dull and nominal. CORN unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet but advanced; sales at 41½c. ROSIN dull

[illegible]

Cape Hatteras often gives "double trouble" to unwarning people; and the house of the Hester, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is a point that American gentlemen in need of hand-gear seldom can want until they have completed their outfits for Scriptopia; themselves with what are almost absolutely necessary for successful navigation on the sea of fashionable life—that is, some of the inimitable hats of the unrivaled KNOX.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Europa.....Nov. 12...New-York....Glasgow.
Hibernia.....Nov. 12...New-York....Boston.
Lafayette.....Nov. 12...New-York....Havre.
China.....Nov. 12...New-York....Liverpool.
City of Paris.....Nov. 12...New-York....Liverpool.
Pennsylvania.....Nov. 12...New-York....Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

The Europa, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the City of Paris, at 12 M. No supplementary mail. The Tybee, via Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at 2½ P. M. No supplementary mail. The German States, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M., 2 P. M.
Boston, via H. R. R. R.....5 A. M.
and New-York Central.....5 A. M., 2 P. M.
North Shore, via Harlem R. R.....5 A. M.
Chatham Four Corners.....5 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....5 A. M., 12½, 2 P. M.
East, via Newport.....5 P. M.
East New-Haven Way.....5 P. M., 2½ P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....5 P. M.
South, through.....5 A. M., 12½, 2 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M., 2½ P. M.
Long Branch, Red Bank, Freehold, Burlington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Des Moines.....7 A. M., 2½ P. M.
West, Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Rail R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penna. Ex.....5 A. M., 4½ P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 11.—*In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—The Most Rev. T. E. Bilanchet, Archbishop of Orleans City, Rev. V. Heinrich, Rev. O. Roche, Rev. F. W. Hoffmann, Rev. J. Bouchard, Rev. A. Bouchard, Rev. D. S. and Mrs. Robinson and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Gerritsen, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, Miss Hohmann, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Tupping, J. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, H. Mandford, J. Mandford, Mrs. Griffiths, W. Lawlor, J. Rosbridge, Mr. Philbrick, Mr. and Mrs. Drucker, Mr. Bruce, Mr. May, J. Glass, J. Evans, Mr. Teague, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Hilgear, W. H. Howson, F. Sprout, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, M. Elsck, H. R. Burke, R. Pearce, Mrs. P. Valach and child.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and owners of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver newspaper packages to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Stock Exchange and New-Yorker Demokrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:43 | Sun sets.....4:45 | Moon rises..5:03
Sandy Hook..8:38 | Gov. Island..10:07 | Hell Gate..12:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; G. Cromwell, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. H. Brown; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, Lord, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Pride of the Ocean, (Br.) Cooper, London, Thos. Dunlaven's Nephew; Gray Eagle, Collins, Rio Janeiro, J. E. Phipps & Co.; Negaunee, (Br.) Bryson, Liverpool, E. D. Morgan & Sons; Cambroman, Fulbertson, London, Wm. Nelson, jr.

Bark W. Marie, (Br.) Bernard, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Sinn & Co.

Brigs Stella, (Ital.) Bennard, Constantinople, Slocovich & Co.; Five Brothers, Thurlow, Maranzas, Miller & Houghton; Ida L. Hay, Bradford, Nassau, N. P., Moss & Ward; Eugenie, Larrabee, Malaga, Marshall & Co.; Louisa, (Br.) Doe, Barbados, Duncan McColl.

Schrs. W. B. Mann, Rogers, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Lookout, Howes, Alexandria, G. H. Brown; Maroma, Mulford, Jr., Dayton, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Joe Maxfield, Jr., May, Philadelphia; Mollie Porter, Magathlin, St. George, (Grenada,) R. J. Weeburn; Mary Pinson, Cunningham, Matanzas and a market, A. P. Buck & Co.; Aurora Borealis, (Br.,) Pike, Inagua, N. P., Moss & Ward; Ann Elizabeth, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax, N. S., D. B. De Wolf & Co.; H. M. Brookings, Douglass, Cedar Keys and Key West, Benzer, Brown & Pinckney.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.) Grigg, Liverpool Oct. 22 and Queenstown 23th, with mdse. and pass. to J. G. Dale to F. W. Z. Russell. Had moderate weather, with variable winds throughout the passage. Nov. 2, lat 44, lon. 39, we passed a Canal steamship, bound E.; 4th, lat. 40 50, lon. 50, we passed a large ship bound E., with a large quantity of wreck stuff; 4th, lat. 40 04, lon. 57 40, passed a large steam-ship bound E.; 7th, lat. 42 25, lon. 62 00, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 8th, lat. 42 11, lon. 67 10, passed a large steamer, bound E.; 9th, lat. 41 30, lon. 68 12, signaled ship Cyclone, bound E.; same date passed a vessel's lower mast and large quantity of wreck; 10th, lat. 40 47, lon. 69 32, passed a large ship bound E.; 11th, lat. 40 20, lon. 72 30, a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Nov. 5, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Daily, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry B. Morgan & Co. Had gale of wind from N. to N. W., with very heavy head seas off the coast of N. C.

Steam-ship Pantia, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purington, Port-au-Prince 14 days, with logwood, to Jas. Lee & Co. Bark Ida, Hall, Port-au-Prince Bay echs. Charles Higgins and a lumber-laden brig, bound in. Oct. 24, 30 miles N. E. of Cape, encountered a terrific hurricane from N. N. E., but escaped with loss of 18 sails; lost 3 sails. Off Coney Island light, took a strong gale from N. N. E., which continued incessantly for 9 da.; remainder of the passage had variable weather.

Schr. Artie Gerard, (of Dorchester, N. J.) Godfrey, Wilmington, N. C., 10 da., with naval stores to Murchison & Co. Had heavy N. winds entire passage.

Schr